orld's Best Cycles & Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO 119 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about		Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
22nd	May	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
29th	,,	Kashmir	9000	....	..
5th	June	Mooltan	10000	....	..
12th	,,	Arabia	8000	....	..
19th	,,	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
26th	,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	..	..
3rd	July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
10th	,,	Khyber	9000	....	..
17th	,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
24th	,,	Caledonia	8000	....	..
31st	,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkon and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons	Arrival.	Departur
Tosan Maru ...	Y. Nakano ..	3866	14th May	25th May
Bombay Maru	G. Ota	4625	17th May	29th May
Yasaka Maru ..	T. Terada	3784	30th May	11th June
KanagawaMaru	K. Higo	6238	17th June	29th June

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES

Apply to

E. F. HALLIWELL,
General Insurance Agent.

"BILLS HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Baltic".

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD. ESTABLISHED 1876.

No 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Poona ..	.. 7474	22nd May	..
City of Calcutta ..	.. 7636	..	22nd May
City of Sparta * ..	.. 5415	..	12th June
City of London ..	.. 9000	22nd June	....
City of Lahore ..	.. 6047	22nd June	..

*This steamer (City of Sparta) is not fitted with wireless telegraphy.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK.

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA,
OR BALTIMORE.

For Further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMER as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels	Tons.	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes.
"LHASA"	2,184,	Friday 21st May		†Direct.

†On arrival of the English Mail.

T. S. "LHASA", 2,184 tons, after arrival of English Mail steamer on Friday, 21st May connecting at Karachi with S. S. "DUMRA" (Passengers only) for Muskat, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

S. S. "BARODA," 3,172 tons on Thursday 20th May calling at Karachi Pasni, Charbar Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA," 3,305 tons, on or about 1st June, calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

FOR LONDON.

S. S. "BERBERA," leaves Karachi on or about 22nd May. Passengers leave Bombay by S. S. "Baroda" sailing on Thursday, 20th May, and join S. S. "Berbera" at Karachi. One class only special fare to London Rs. 450. Steamer carries a Surgeon but no stewardess.

FOR RANGOON.

S. S. "UMTA" 5 422 tons on or about 21st May calling at Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo Pondicherry and Rangoon.

FOR CALCUTTA and AUSTRALIA.

S. S. "COLABA" 6019 tons, on or about 21st May direct to Calcutta.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

20th May., 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Circassia"	6722	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	20th May 1915
S.S. "Castalia" ..	6388	Capt. Wm Kelso	3rd June 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	637
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on beahlf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

If the muscles of the throat are strained a cold is very easily contracted. Zymole Trokeys will prevent this; they are just the thing for hoarseness and irritating coughs. 26

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 203 *Telephone Nos:* 102 & 1439

BROADWOOD'S.

THE

ENGLISH PIANO

FOR

AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-, & Rs. 1,300/-. Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-.

The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.

Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD improvements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the

Sole Agents for

JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS,

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up ..... Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP. ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein	Liaoyang
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Mengtien	Tiehling
Hong Kong	(Mukden)	Tientsin
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Kobe	Newchwang	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	Osaka

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY
88/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

Three-fourths of all the sickness is caused by constipation. Regular habits bring good health. Kasagra regulates the bowels and cures constipation. Tastes so good you'd never think it was medicine unless someone told you so. D5

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

LOST.—DOG, Cocker Spaniel, bitch, black, answers to the name of "Peggy" lost outside Cox's. Finder returning same to R. G. A. SERGTS' MESS, Colaba, will be rewarded. 746

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
40, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 541

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 832

SANITARY WARES SUPPLIERS.—ABUSBHOY ABDULALLY, largest dealer in Sanitary sundries, Cast Iron, Rain Water, Soil and Lead and W. I. Galvanized and Earthenware Pipes and Fittings, Brass Taps, Tiles, Lavatories, etc., etc., 198, Nagdevi St. 524

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

CHIRABAZAR TUITION CLASS prepares efficiently and most successfully students for BOOK-KEEPING & ACCOUNTANCY with GUARANTEED results and at moderate rates. Postal tuition and tuitions at students' HOMES undertaken. Apply
170 130, CHANDANWADI, Bombay.

LEADING HOUSE IN THE EAST—For first class MOTOR CARS, MOTORS CYCLES, CYCLES, TYRES and ACCESSORIES.
THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.,
New Queen's Road, Bombay.
Telephone:—No. 2180.
Telegrams:—"Aeroplane" Bombay.
2

WANTED.

WANTED a GRADUATE in Science on Rs. 60 and another GRADUATE (2nd Language Sanskrit) on Rs. 50. Apply with testimonials to
M. J. MISTRI,
Vice President,
Board of Management,
183 E. M. High School Kaira.

WANTED—A French family have a large cool well furnished room with small south verandah and large bathroom attached; to let with good board for 2 chums or married couple, Rs. 125 each. Electric light fan and lift. Wodehouse Road, near Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box 510 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 106

WANTED a B.Sc., or a B.A., with Science as optional subject on Rs. 50 per mensem to serve as ASSISTANT MASTER in the Lamington High School, Hubli. Good prospects on approved service. Applications should be addressed to the Undersigned before the 6th June, 1915.
K. R. VALVEKAR,
Chairman, School Board,
Hubli Municipality.
Hubli, 12th May, 1915. 184

WANTED an Assistant Mistress for Girls' Normal School, Lucknow, from July. Candidates should have training and experience and a knowledge of the vernacular. Salary Rs. 100 rising by annual increment of Rs. 10 to 150. Free unfurnished quarters. Applications stating qualifications, date of birth, length of residence in the United Provinces, and nationality, with copies of testimonials (not to be returned), should be sent to the CHIEF INSPECTRESS OF GIRLS' SCHOOLS, Lucknow, before 1st June, 1915. 189

WANTED a highly qualified MEDICAL MAN for the post of CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Patiala State.
Pay from Rs. 1,000 per mensem, according to qualifications.
Further particulars may be ascertained on application.
None need apply who does not hold a degree from a University in Great Britain and has not had considerable experience. No application will be entertained after 31st May, 1915.
Apply stating age and qualifications to
THE JUDICIAL SECRETARY,
to H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala,
Patiala. 185

WANTED.

WANTED—Two SECOND HAND STEAM BOILERS 30x7½ pressure 150 to 200. Apply to RAI NAGARMAL GOPIMAL, Kanta Building, Kalbadevi. 733

WANTED on hire a CEE SPRING VICTORIA, in good order, and a good horse from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., daily, on reasonable terms. Apply to Box 363 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 753

WANTED—Patients suffering from skin diseases of any kind, venereal and nonvenereal. Cure guaranteed after diagnosis. Apply to Box No. 200 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

AN experienced MILL WRIGHT FITTER on Bts. Rs. 125. Apply with copies of references to the LOCO and CARR. SUPERINTENDENT, N. G. S. Railways, Secunderabad, (Deccan). 185

WANTED a MISTRY and ASSISTANT for motor-car workshops must be well up in business. Good salary, quarters and bonus at the end of the month for good men. Apply 'S' Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 751

WANTED—SITUATION as Farm or GARDEN MANAGER by a specialist of eight years standing. Energetic, sober, with good credentials. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 359, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 718

WANTED.—By European family in Wodehouse Road, to supply good outside board, 1st class cook 2 meals Rs. 50 p.m., for 2 Rs. 90. House facing Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED an EXPERIENCED MOTOR MECHANIC. One with practical experience and long service preferred. Pay according to qualifications.
Apply with references to "B," care of Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 724

WANTED immediately an experienced BANDMASTER. Free quarters offered and pay Rs. 200—250 per month. Apply with testimonials BAND PRESIDENT, 123rd Outram's Rifles, Shillong, Assam. 185

WANTED a VETERINARY SURGEON of ten years' practical experience. Apply with testimonials and other particulars to—
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY,
To H. H. The Maharajasaheb of
742 Bhavnagar-Kathiawar.

WANTED—Purchasers for best ALPHONSO MANGOES, Rs. 3, Rs. 4-8, Rs. 6 per dozen; PAYAREE MANGOES Rs. 2, Rs. 3, Rs. 4-8, per dozen. All other fruits, vegetable, fish, ice, etc., at Market rates. Orders with cash or V.P.P.
DHOBLE & Co.,
673B Crawford Market, Bombay.

WANTED a qualified SANITARY INSPECTOR who has passed the Sanitary Surveyor's examination, Bombay, Salary Rs. 50—10 per month. Must have some knowledge of Gujarati. Apply at once with particulars to:—
JOSEPH L. PINTO, D.P.H.
Health Officer,
758 Surat City Municipality.

WANTED two B.A's., and one B.Sc., or a B.A., with Mathematics to teach Higher classes in the New English High School, Nagpur. Law students need not apply. Salary starting from Rs. 50 or 60 rising to 80 or 100 accordingg to qualifications and work. For further particulars write to the undersigned before the 31st of May.
G. J. PURUSHE,
726 Head Master.

WANTED a competent instructor to act as Assistant to Head Master in projected Leather Working School in Cawnpore. Must thoroughly understand his trade in all branches, and be capable of imparting instruction to others. Knowledge of English essential. Salary Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 150.
Apply with full particulars to DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES, United Provinces, Cawnpore. 190

DEMONSTRATOR IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.—WANTED on June 1st for the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur. Pay Rs. 100—10—250. Only those with working experience of A.C. and D.C. work need apply. Applications will be received up to May 24th.
B. HEATON,
Secretary to the Governing Body.
Civil Engineering College,
Sibpur, the 13th May, 1915. 183

AGRA MUNICIPALITY.—WANTED at once two PIPE LINE SUB-INSPECTORS for the Agra Water Works on a salary of Rs. 35 per month each with a bicycle allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem.
Applicants must possess mechanical knowledge and be able to read and write English. They will be employed on supervision of house connections, public standposts and meters, and should submit copies of their testimonials which will not be returned to
THE MUNICIPAL ENGINEER,
182 Agra.

WANTED—Two COMPETENT SUB-OVERSEERS, on Rs. 50-2-60 each. They will be provided with municipal cycles. The posts are pensionable. Only those who have passed the Overseers Examination from a recognized college need apply. Applications stating age with testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before the 31st May, 1915.
SITARAMPANT SAMBHASHIVE,
Offg. Chief Executive Officer,
Municipal Committee Nagpur.
Nagpur, 15th May, 1915.
754

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A COTTAGE PIANO in good condition. Only eighteen months in use. Bargain at Rs. 300. Apply to Box No. 519, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 189

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroa may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 662

2¾ DOUGLAS MOTOR BIKE, 2 speed gear, clutch, speedometer, etc., in splendid order, done 4,000 miles, Rs. 700 or best offer, for quick sale. LT.-COL. F. HARVEY, Yacht Club. 184

TO BE LET.

ROOM with BOARD for single Lady. Terms moderate Also outside meals supplied. For terms apply "G." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 719

A LADY can accommodate one or two paying guests in a splendid flat on the Colaba Reclamation, electric light and fans; all modern appointment; separate bathroom to each room. Apply to Box No. 520 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

ROOM for two gentlemen boarders in private family residing in Love Lane. A minutes walk from Tram, quiet, respectable Anglo Indians preferred. Terms Rs. 40 per month. Apply "X" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 747

TO BE LET—TOP FLOOR of MATILDA BUILDING, Sussex Road, next to Victoria Gardens, furnished or unfurnished, for six months from 1st June. Flat consists of four bed-rooms sitting and dining room; a kitchen, veranda surrounds building, facing west: Modern conveniences. For further particulars, apply to Mr. PERRY, on premises. 190

BEAUTIFUL FLATS TO LET of a building in construction on New Queen's Road, from August 1st, 1915, to any decent class people. Trains, trams and Gharries near. Fully decorated with electric lights and fans and most up-to-date arrangements. Rents from Rs. 60 to 200 on a long lease. For particulars apply sharp to Orient House Agency, 31, Hamam Street, Fort, or Phone No. 2569. 753

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Building, Hornby Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 20th May, 1915, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report together with the Audited Statements of Accounts made up to 31st December 1914.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from THURSDAY the 20th May to WEDNESDAY, the 2nd June, 1915, (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board of Directors.
K. M. COOPER,
Secretary.
Bombay, 6th May, 1915. 637

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 325 of 1915.

Re: KANJI THAKERSY, of Bombay Oswal Bania Hindu Inhabitant, till lately carrying on business at Khand Bazar: a deceased Debtor.

WHEREAS an order has been this day made under Section 108, of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909) to administer the estate of the above-named Kanji Thakersy (deceased) in Insolvency. It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Debtor do vest in the Official Assignee of this Hon. Court.
Dated this 19th day of May, 1915.
R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, 19th May, 1915.
755

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, 20th May 1915, at 4-45 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—
1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1914.
2nd—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 13th May to 3rd June both days inclusive.
By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
Bombay, 30th April 1915. 681.

INQUIRY?

Which is your Dolly of the Dailies?
The Times, Chronicle, Advocate or ——?

NOTICES.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, 20th May 1915, at 5-5 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—
1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1914.
2nd—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 13th May to 3rd June both days inclusive.
By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th April 1915. 681.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, 20th May 1915, at 4-55 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—
1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1914.
2nd—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 13th May to 3rd June both days inclusive.
By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th April 1915. 681.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, 20th May 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—
1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1914.
2nd—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 13th May to 3rd June both days inclusive.
By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
Bombay, 30th April 1915. 681.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street on THURSDAY, 20th May 1915, at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—
1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1914.
2nd—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 13th May to 3rd June both days inclusive.
By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
Bombay, 30th April 1915. 681.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF CAPS AND HATS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY WATER IN THE LAST FIRE AT MESSRS. CHINOY BROS' GODOWN IN MOOS BUILDING, AT KALBADEVI ROAD.
Under instructions from the Insurance Company concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th May, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Messrs. Chinoy Bros' Godown, in Moos Building, at Kalbadevi Road:—
Hats and caps, such as Christy's, Hungarian, Bangalore, Cycle and Fez, etc., slightly damaged by water in the last fire at the said godown.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and delivery to be taken on the next day.
The above goods are on view.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th May, 1915.

Do you travel much— Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in you pocket or travelling bag. Simple, easy to take but effective. 6.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE WHITE JEEVAN ROUND PEARLS.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th May at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their offices at 53, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Mr. M. G. Naginawalla and on account and at the risk of Jesangalal Moolchand and Coy.
Parcel No. 46.—1 String pearl about 3 and 5/8 cts.
Parcel No. 47—11 Strings 44 pearls about 80 cts.
Parcel No. 48—6 Strings 24 pearls about 31 and 1/8 cts.
The above Pearls are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 200 TONS WALLACE INDIAN RANGOON FIRST CLASS AND MOULMIN FIRST CLASS SELECTED TEAK SQUARES.
On THURSDAY, the 27th May, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, at Sewri Bunder by order of Messrs. Sitaram Jainarayan and on account of the consignors.
About 200 tons Wallace Indian Rangoon First Class and Moulmin First Class selected Teak Squares.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 28TH MAY, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS AND WELL DESIGNED FURNITURE BY JOHN ROBERTS, DEVJI CANJI AND BRESLAU AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN CABINET MAKERS, CHESTERFIELD DRAWING ROOM SUITE, GRAND COTTAGE PIANO BY THE WELL-KNOWN MESSRS. JOSEPH WALLACE AND SONS, OF LONDON, SINGLE AND DOUBLE IRON AND BRASS COTS BY EVANS, LARGE ICE BOX BY ARMY AND NAVY, ETC., ETC.
On FRIDAY, the 28th May, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the 2nd floor, Oriental Buildings, Wodehouse Road, and opposite the Colaba station, the very valuable and well-designed made-to-order teak and blackwood furniture by John Roberts, Devji Canji, Breslau and other well-known cabinet makers, consisting of sliding dining table for 12 men, dining chairs, large mirror back side board, dinner waggon, meatsafe, dumbwaiter, Chesterfield drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, handsome plate glass cabinet, grand cottage piano to suit Indian climate by the well-known Messrs. Joseph Wallace and Sons, English palm stands, Jardineers, corner cabinets, writing tables, office chairs, music cabinets, teapoys, centre tables, silver cabinets, ladies' chairs, low and easy chairs, rich hand-painted vases and jars, ornaments, bead chicks, draw curtains, single and double almirahs, iron and brass single and double bedsteads by Evans Fraser, mirrored chest of drawers, hatstands, cloth and gown presses, bed room sofas, marble topped dressing and washing tables, English cane chairs, rich glassware, crockeryware, and plated-ware, camera lenses by the well-known maker, Horne Throwthweight, cooking utensils, etc., etc., the property of G. Graham, Esq., G. Bisphani, Esq., of Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Company.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th May, 1915.

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
SALE TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, THE 21ST INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), AT THE ROOMS OF THE AUCTIONEERS AT LIPTON BUILDING, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Messrs. BAILEY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at Lipton Building, Apollo Street, Fort, teak and blackwood furniture by well-known makers, consisting of chairs, dumbwaiter, dinnerwaggon, sideboard, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, hatstands, low and easy chairs, marble tables, tiled and fancy teapoys, rich Persian carpets, show cases, writing table, bentwood chairs, single bedstands, rich brass double bed, single and double glass and panel door almirahs, chest of drawers, wardrobes, clothes, presses, bed room sofa, wall brackets, revolving chairs, dressing, writing and washhand tables and other sundry articles.
The goods are on view.
BAILEY & Co.,
Lipton Buildings,
Apollo Street, Fort.
Bombay, 20th May, 1915.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
At 6-30 AND 10 p. m.
GALA NIGHT
by the
PALACE VARIETY Co.
8 ARTISTES 8

A COWBOY'S JOY
Frontier days of the past
ON THE
BIG BISON RANCH.
Full Costumes
Charming Effects
RIGTIME MEDLEYS
BUCK-WING DANCES
"A Sleep" when we are married
from the
BELLE OF NEW YORK.

SEE Steve Buckingham as "Buckeye Bill"
SEE Tom Richards as "Dead Shot Dan"
SEE Miss Moore as "Wild Flower Nell"
SEE Peggy as "Kansas Kate"
SEE Rosie as "Detroit Daisy"
SEE Alice as "Kentucky Kit"
SEE Ralph Sobral as "Tough Tim"
Supported by
CAPT. COLLEAR
The idol of the Golden West
Holder of the Black Diamond Medal
for fancy trick shooting
at New York, Frisco, etc.
The man with the iron nerves.
SEE His double rifle shooting
SEE The flying target in mid air
SEE His sensational death flash
THE HUMAN TARGET
(the originator, not an imitator)
Capt. Collear will literally
Juggle with death.
Most sensational act ever come out.
In addition our CHOICE CINEMA
THE ONLY LIVE SHOW IN THE CITY.
THE SHOW WITH A KICK
GET A HUSTLE ON TO-NIGHT.
Popular Prices.....Popular Prices.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST
HOME OF CELEBRITIES
THE MOST CENTRAL THEATRE IN BOMBAY.
ROSHANARA'S SEASON
TO-DAY.
ROSHANARA
The Famous English Dancer in her Dances—Blue Danube, Naughty Melody, and Old Indian Dances (Incense Dance, and Marwari Dance.)
Miss GLADYS GAYLORD
The famous American Prima Dona in he Operatic and other Songs—Perle Brazil Keys of Heaven and Ave Maria.
HENRY de BRAY
Society Dancer and Entertainer—Naughty Melody, Keys of Heaven.
"1914"
A drama in film in which most striking scenes of the present war are seen.
Two shows nightly (Including Sundays)
Booking at S. ROSE & Co.
Prices, Rs. 3, 2, 1, Annas 8 & 4.

Specially for the Gujarathi Speaking Audience.
Only one Night.
THE EMPIRE THEATRE,
NEAR BORI BUNDER.
The ever popular Comedy
MANAPMAN
in Marathi by
THE
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI,
Thursday, 20th May at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Prices Rs. 3, 2-8, 2, 1-8, 1, and Annas 8.
Tickets will be had at Mandali's Lodge at Tijoriwallas Bungalow, Grant Road corner, from Monday 17th May 1915.

THE SKATING RINK.
BY SPECIAL REQUEST.
The Rink will be kept open on the following days during the hot Season.
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, Evening Sessions 6 to 8, with Band.
Sunday Morning Sessions as usual.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
THEATRE

Instantaneous Success!!

LEIGH AND LEIGHTON

Operatic vocalists and Dainty Dancers
Featuring :—
"A TANGO DREAM."

PATHE'S WAR GAZETTE

Pictures of our wonderful

AUSTRALIAN ARMY.

"THE HEROISM OF THE AUSTRALIANS IS UNIQUE IN THE HISTORY OF MODERN W[illegible]

COME, SEE AND CHEER!

Miss ADI [illegible]EIGH

with the golden voice in a repertoire from Grand Opera to Ragtime.

BANKING.

THE MEROANTILE BANK OF INDIA. LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000
Head Office: Grace Church Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS.
Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stock and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China.)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00 000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Post Box No. 34. Agent.

Nothing better in convalescence, Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract mourishes and strengthens—puts you on your feet in a hurry and keeps you there. B-8

PALACE OF VARIETIES

6-30 p.m. GAIETY THEATRE 10 p.m.

ALL TRAMS PASS "THE GAIETY" — THE HUB OF THE TRAMWAY SYSTEM — ALL TRAMS PASS "THE GAIETY"

To-Night is GALA NIGHT is To-Night

THE MANAGEMENT WILL PRESENT

ON BIG BISON RANCH

LIFE ON THE OLD INDIAN FRONTIER
FEATURING

THE MAN WITH THE IRON NERVES
SEE HIS DOUBLE RIFLE SOOHTING
FLYING TARGETS IN MID-AIR.
HE LITERALLY JUGGLES WITH DEATH.

CAPT. COLLEAR
THE IDOL OF THE GOLDEN WEST AND HOLDER OF THE BLACK DIAMOND MEDAL FOR FANCY TRICK SHOOTING AT NEW YORK. ROUND—UP. RAWLINS FRISCO. ROUND—UP. DENVER COLO. ROUND—UP.

THE MAN WITH THE KEEN EYES
SEE HIS SENSATIONAL DEATH FLASH.
HIS HUMAN TARGET.
AN ORIGINATOR NOT AN IMITATOR.

SUPPORTED BY FULL COSTUMES THE PALACE VERIETY CO. IN CHARMING EFFECTS.
8 ARTISTES 8
A COWBOY'S JOY NIGHT.

RAGTIME MEDLIES. BUCK-WING DANCES. FRONTIER DAYS OF THE PAST.

SEE STEVE BUCKNGHAM AS "BUCKEYE BILL"
SEE TOM RICHARDS AS "DEAD SHOT DAN"
SEE NORAH MOORE AS "WILD FLOWER NELL"
SEE " " AS "KANSAS KATE"
SEE " " AS "DETROIT DAISY"
SEE " " AS "KENTUCKY KIT"
SEE ALF SOBRAO AS "TOUGH TIM"

THE ONLY "LIVE SHOW" IN THE CITY.
THE SHOW WITH A KICK
GET A HUSTLE ON TO-NIGHT.
POPULAR PRICES. POPULAR PRICES.

HASU-NO-HANA

The Scent of the Lotus Lily.

The perfume of the Lotus flower—renowned symbol of sweet scents—surpassing all others in delicacy and charm, Hasu-no-Hana is dainty, lasting and wonderfully refreshing.

Try a bottle at once and enjoy this fragrant luxury.

Hasu-no-Hana is also sold in conjunction with a most complete range of toilet accessories, such as hair lotion, toilet water, face powder, dentifrice, bath crystals, soap, brilliantine, toilet cream, sachets and cachous. Each of these articles is the most perfect of its kind in use and all possess the exquisite fragrance of the original scent.

Of all Chemists & Bazaars.

Beware of imitations. Insist on having the original made by

J. GROSSMITH & SON,
Newgate Street, London, E.C.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act, VI, of 1882 on 21st December, 1914.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000.

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. [illegible] from January to June, and 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOAN OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION
Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
[illegible] Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
Bombay, 18th May, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 0 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	29.752	inches.
Temperature of Air	87.1	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.1	"
Dew Point	76.2	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.704	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10).....	4.8	"
Maximum temperature of Air	92.0	"
Minimum do. do.	82.8	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	WSW,SW,WSW,SW.	
Movement of Wind	168	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.01	inches.
Total fall during month.....	0.16	"
Do. do. year	1.21	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 19th	.00	"

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 30 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 19th May 1915 was 30.024 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's borometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock Still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth. on Still.	Month.	Low Water. Bombay Mean Time	Depth. on Still.
	May	h. m.	ft. in	May	h. m.	ft. in
W.	19	m 1 36	24 10	19	m 7 31	17 0
		2 37a	26 10		8 44a	20 7
TH.	20	m 2 19	24 5	20	m 8 9	17 8
		3 17a	26 5		9 33a	20 8
FR.	21	m 3 12	24 0	21	m 8 55	18 6
		4 4a	26 1		10 41a	20 5
SAT	22	m 4 20	23 10	22	m 9 57	19 3
		5 0a	25 10		11 54a	19 10
SUN.	23	m 5 39	24 1	23	m 11 23	19 10
		6 1a	25 9			
MO.	24	m 7 3	24 9	24	m 0 58	18 11
		7 5a	25 11		1 51a	19 10
TU.	25	m 8 14	25 10	25	m 1 47	17 7
		8 3a	26 3		2 0a	19 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May.	Sunrise	Sunset.
" 19 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 3m.	" 7h. 7m
" 20 (Thursday)	" 6h. 3m.	" 7h. 7m
" 21 (Friday)	" 6h. 3m.	" 7h. 8m
" 22 (Saturday)	" 6h. 2m.	" 7h. 8m
" 23 (Sunday)	" 6h. 2m.	" 7h. 9m
" 24 (Monday)	" 6h. 2m.	" 7h. 9m
" 25 (Tuesday)	" 6m 2m.	" 7h. 9m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter 1915 May 6th. 10h 52.6m. a.m. New Moon 1915 May 14th 9h 1.0m. a.m. First quarter 1915 May 22nd, 10h. 20.0m. a.m Full Moon 1915 May 29th 3h. 2.9m. a.m.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 18.

Kisagata Maru	Nakoda	Karatsu

May 19.

Ethelwolf	Boyle	Port Said
Sildra	Beyer	Calcutta
Jehangir	Lewis	Aden

DEPARTURES.

May 19

Loredano	Giacopello	Calcutta
Karmala	Evans	Yokohama
Malta	Talbot	Shanghai
Circassia	Osborne	Liverpo l.
Kioto	Smith	Calcutta.
Angus	Layzell	Hull.

The following vessel received her port clearance yesterday:—

Steamer: Baroda for Basra
" Dairen Maru for Yokkaichi, etc

Wednesday, May 19th, 1915.

S. S. Kanagawa Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kanagawa Maru left Kobe for Hongkong, via Moji on the 17th instant.

S. S. Kisagata Maru:—The steamer Kisagata Maru, 1,617 tons, Captain K. Nakada, arrived here on Tuesday afternoon from Karatsu, which port she left on the 9th March last, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Sildra.—The Norwegian steamer Sildra, 2,097 tons, Captain E. Berger, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal on board.

S. S. Ethelwolf:—The steamer Ethelwolf, 2,815 tons, Captain John Boyle, arrived here yesterday from Port Said, having left that port on the 4th instant, in water ballast.

S. S. Jehangir:—The steamer Jehangir, 3,360 tons, Captain E. R. Lewis, arrived here yesterday from Aden, which port she left on the 8th instant, with general goods and 8 saloon and 110 deck passengers on board.

S. S. Karmala:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Karmala, 5,687 tons, Captain H. G. Evans, sailed yesterday for Yokohama, via intermediate ports, with a general and the same bottom cargo.

S. S. Malta:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Malta, 3,837 tons, Captain C. O. Talbot, sailed yesterday for Shanghai, via intermediate ports, with the China and and Australian mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived here yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Circassia:—The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, 4,326 tons, Captain C. F. Osborne, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via Suez and Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kioto:—The steamer Kioto, 4,020 tons, Captain J. Smith, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, via Colombo, with a general and the same bottom cargo on board.

S. S. Angus:—The steamer Angus, 2,319 tons, Captain J. W. Layzell, sailed yesterday for Hull, Port Said and Malta, with a general cargo.

S. S. Baroda:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Baroda, 1,898 tons, Captain A. H. Horscroft, will sail to-day for Basra, via Karachi and Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dairen Maru:—The steamer Dairen Maru, 2,497 tons, Captain K. Nasu, will sail to-day for Yokkaichi and other ports, with a general cargo on board.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Umta	Babb	M. M. & Co
B Aleppo	Jones	J. Finlay & Co
C. & R. Charlton	Charitonas	D. Nanji & Co
F. City of Calcutta	Miller	K. N. & Co
K. Lowther Range	Gundry	T. M & Co
P Sailor Prince	Chilvers	D. Nanjee & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi		K. N. & Co
Ponani		K. N. & Co
Sarswati		K. N. & Co
Sabarmati		K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Capri	Alberto	Baldovino & Co
8 Tosan Maru	Nakano	N. Y. Kaisha
9 Dairen Maru	Nasu	N. Y. Kaisha
10 Castalia	Kelso	W. & A. G. & Co
15 Baroda	Horscroft	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

4 Colaba	Ross	M. M. & Co
5 Kashmir	Irving	P. & O. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Dwarka	Maples	M. M. & Co
Ethelwolf	Boyle	
Jeduah	Lotus	T. M. & Co
Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co
Kisagata Maru	Nakoda	N. Y. K.
Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co
Noure-el-Bahr	Nacoda	A. Malwany.
Sildra	Berger	Bombay Co

EXPORTS.

May 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Calcutta (s) 100 bales cotton, Divadkar and Co.; 18,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Brothers; 114 bales wool raw, E. Dossa and Co.; 84 bales wool raw, Bombay Co.

Chariton (s) 100 bales cotton K. Visram & Co.; 710 bales cotton waste K. Visram & Co.; 110 bales cotton fly K. Visram & Co.; 1,000 cwts. myrabolams D. Veljee.

FOR BARCELONA.

City of Calcutta (s) 200 bales cotton, Bombay Co.; 100 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Ethelwolf (s) 26,340 cwts. wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Aleppo (s) 36,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Kashmir (s) 85 casks goat skins, M. Mamuddin and Co.; 494 cwts. ginger, M. Jafferbhoy and Co.; 55,080 cwts. wheat, Ralli Brothers; 328 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 85 cwts. dry chillies M. Jafferbhoy & Co.; 450 bales Indian Hemp G. N. Kapadia & Co.; 1,980 cwts. masoor Ralli Brothers; 315 cwts. turmuric bulbs M. Jafferbhoy & Co.; 73 cases condensed milk Jeena & Co.; 510 cwts. gum Arabic Jafferbhoy & Co.; 283 cwts. sandalwood, S. Sorabjee & Co.; 316 cwts. cashewnuts M. Jafferbhoy & Co.;

Sailor Prince (s) 6,000 cwts. linseed Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwts. wheat E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 1,500 cwts. wheat Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia (s) 100 cwts. mustard seed Volkart Bros.; 38 bales goat skins, Com. Shipping Agency.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia (s) 10 bales cotton yarn, Killick Ninon & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Tosan Maru (s) 539 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co.; 557 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Tosan Maru (s) 600 bales cotton N. M. K Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Tosan Maru (s) 450 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co.; 1,492 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha; 333 bales cotton C. Ebrahim & Co.; 50 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR MOJI.

Tosan Maru (s) 300 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. City of Calcutta from Liverpool—Agents Killick Nixon & Co. 135 casks 1 case 42 crates tiles, 100 casks cement, 10,000 pieces bricks, 2 drums dye black, 1 keg sulphur yellow, 1 keg 1 case 4 drums 4 barrels dying materials, 395 cases candles, 40 drums caustic soda, 60 cases glycerine, 3 casks silicate of soda, 1 cask ascitic acid, 1 case tartaric acid, 22 casks chloride zinc, 78 drums manganese chloride, 40 d/bags starch, 2,000 bags soda ash, 170 drums caustic soda, 254 bags 19 kegs bicarb soda, 33 barrels 2 cases sal ammoniac, 200 d/bags farina, 25 drums grase, 130 khds ale, 1,162 cases 3 khds whisky, 57 cases wine, 60 cass 60 drums beer, 100 cases gin, 12 cases copper plates, 2 cases aluminium, 100 boxes tinplates, 160 drums oil, 8 case oil cloth; 1,116 kegs paint, 1 cask red lead, 66 cases 13 kegs color, 3 cases plaster of Paris, 273 bales paper, 5 tons salt. 10 kegs aniline salt, 196 runlets coal tar, 102 barrels 50 casks pitch, 6 cases hams and bacons, 63 cases confectionary, 8 cases butter, 9 cases biscuits, 110 cases 2,650 boxes soap, 885 cases 2,793 bales cotton piece goods, 4 cases shoe threads, 15 coils 38 cases cotton rope, 346 bales 226 cases cotton yarn, 3 bales sail cloth, 8 cases cotton and silk goods, 28 cases 11 bales linnens, 7 bales convas, 2 cases woollen and silk goods, 2 cases flannel, 9 cases cotton and woollen goods, 126 cases woollen piece goods, 1 case tobacco, 4 cases umbrellas, 38 cases umbrella materials.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 19.

The weather has been practically dry except in Burma and Assam where rainfall has occurred in most of the stations. The chief amounts are:—Table Island, Moulmein, Rangoon and Bassein one inch, Tavoy three, Mergui and Diamond Island two, Akyab and Yamethin one and a half, Dhubri three Gauhati, Sibsagar, Silchar and Shillong one and a half, Cherapunji seven, and Chittagong two.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in east and north India.

DALY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 19th May 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the south-eastern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the extreme north and normal or in excess elsewhere. Day temperature is higher than usual over the whole division; night temperature is also above normal at Lahore and in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Temperature has fallen and is now nearly normal during the day but still in slight excess at night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded at Karachi and generally clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is higher than usual in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual in Central India West. Day temperature is in defect in Central India West and Gujarat and at Bhuj and Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect except in the extreme eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has risen slightly but is still in defect at some stations during the day.

General Remarks.—Fairly general rain has again fallen in Malabar; elsewhere weather has been dry.

Some showers are likely in Malabar. A few dust or thunderstorms are possible in the Punjab and the United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of May, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total fall from Nov. 1st to date	Rainfall. Variation from Nov. 1st to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	47	..	10.82	—0.13
Do. (18th)	92.3	75.8				
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (18th)	104.3	91.9	20	..	4.43	0.73
PUNJAB—						
Multan	111.3	81.7	59	..	0.95	—0.86
Rawalpindi	106.9	70.3	22	..	11.64	0.77
Lahore	114.3	85.2	41	..	5.26	1.09
Hissar	111.0	83.0	61	0.02	3.94	..
Ambala	108.7	82.3	43	..	6.55	0.31
Delhi	109.3	86.0	36	..	12.10	3.60
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	109.7	85.6	38	..	8.17	6.11
Mainpuri	109.8	84.0	39	..	4.73	2.08
Jhansi	108.4	88.5	45	..	3.66	1.61
Cawnpore	107.2	83.1	48	..	3.52	1.25
Allahabad	110.6	85.6	28	..	5.06	2.67
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	120.5	79.8	55	..	1.17	—0.21
Karachi	88.8	81.0	87	..	2.43	0.81
Ajmer	106.2	80.1	62	..	3.70	1.99
Jalpore	108.5	84.0	51	..	3.86	1.96
Kotah	107.4	83.0	51	..	5.93	4.41
GUJRAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94.2	79.4	62	..	1.43	0 85
Dwarka	86.0	81.2	79	..	2.42	1.73
Veraval	85.6	81.8	80	..	1.33	0.81
Rajkot	99.8	76.6	60	..	0.46	—0.12
Bhavnagar Para	103.4	81.8	72	..	0.21	—0.58
Surat	91.2	82.6	68	..	0.88	0.38
Ahmedabad	106.2	79.4	64	..	0.38	—0.13
Deesa	101.3	78.0	62	..	0.96	0.35
Neemuch	100.5	78.0	76	..	4.86	3.87
Indore	97.0	76.1	64	..	2.90	1.86
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	102.9	84.9	49	..	3.94	0.87
Saugor	100.4	80.2	61	..	4.10	1.37
Hoshangabad	101.3	81.6	52	..	5.74	3.74
Khandwa	101.4	80.0	57	..	3.18	1.83
Akola	103.0	80.3	51	..	5.85	3.62
Amraoti	102.3	80.8	52	..	4.93	2.50
Nagpur	106.4	85.4	46	..	6.31	3.02
Chanda	106.5	85.0	40	..	6.16	2.43
Raipur	106.5	85.6	30	..	4.21	0.94
KONKAN—						
Bombay	92.0	83.4	72	..	1.39	0.74
Ratnagiri	90.7	82.3	70	..	0.89	0.04
Mormugao	92.2	82.7	67	..	4.29	2.04
Karwar	..	..	..	0.04	8.31	5.04
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	102.5	75.7	51	..	4.95	3.67
Ahmednagar	99.7	72.5	60	..	3.35	6.53
Poona	93.2	74.3	64	..	3.39	1.35
Sholapur	102.8	74.1	56	..	7.13	4.58
Bijapur	99.2	73.1	59	..	8.17	5.69
Belgaum	89.5	68.5	69	..	6.07	1.19
Ahmedabad	99.4	73.1	56	..	6.19	4.32
Nizamabad (Indur).	106.5	79.3	47	..	4.88	1.90
Hyderabad	100.2	76.5	74	0.03	5.65	2.05
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	90.6	81.0	78	..	5.31	—1.37
Calicut	88.0	77.0	91	0.62	21.77	7.35
Cochin	89.5	76.7	83	0.40	41.44	20.61
Colombo	87.7	79.4	84	0.02	39.87	—5.03
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	106.6	84.6	54	..	8.71	0 64
Bellary	101.6	77.2	48	..	7.67	3.29
Cuddapah	104.1	84.0	51	..	9.61	3.46
Madras	106.2	84.5	47	..	25.83	4.26
Bangalore	91.3	67.8	62	..	8.91	1.11
Coimbatore	94.9	74.8	70	..	10.10	1.22
Trichinopoly	102.9	80.4	64	..	11.41	—1.46
Negapatam	101.9	81.5	71	..	23.11	—6.11

Don't forry about your constipation. Stearns' Kasagra will cure it all right. Pleasant to take, mild in action, sure in results, low in price. D8

ELECTRIC FANS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt D. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	45	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	35	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 16″ (Oscillating)	70	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (Oscillating)	60	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	50	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	38	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 16″ (Oscillating)	75	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	63	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60″ Sweep with Four wooden blades ..	95	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36″ Sweep with Three wooden blades ..	60	0	0

CROMPTONS BOMBAY Ltd.

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL.

LANCASHIRE INDUSTRY.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 19.

The Lancashire cotton industry is not very encouraging at present and the brighter outlook that promised a few weeks ago has not so far materialised. Buyers appear to be holding off, and for several weeks the turnover has fallen far short of the capacity of the machinery. Fresh business of course received somewhat of a check when the advance in price of the raw material set in, higher rates being quoted for yarn and cloth. Indian orders are still restricted Calcutta bought extensively early in the year and is well supplied. Bombay carries a sufficiently large stock for the time being; Karachi has been placing a few orders; but even here there is a disinclination to move freely. In some particular lines of shirtings fairly large transactions have been entered into with China, but the general outlook is not healthy, though recent clearances for Shanghai are better than they have been for some time. Constantinople way the position at present is of course at a dead-lock, though a spirit of optimism prevails in the Near East that once the trouble in this region is settled, good business will result almost at once. Compared with April last year there has been a considerable falling away in piece-goods shipments from Home. France has been taking more freely owing to her war requirements, but India and China show a distinct decline.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

Liverpool, May 18th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..		7,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		500
,, Sales of East Indian ..		500
,, Imports		60,000
Mid. Americans		5.23d.
Egyptian F. G. F.		7.80d.
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time)	July ..	9.37
,, ,,	Oct. ..	9.74
New York Official noon call	July ..	9.36
,, ,,	Oct. ..	9.73
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	July ..	9.19
,, ,,	Oct. ..	9.49

SALES AND IMPORTS.

Liverpool, May 18th.

Estimated Sales..	5,000
Total Imports	60,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June	5.13	5.15
June-July	5.17	5.19
July-Aug.	5.27	5.29
Aug-Sept.	5.35	5.37
Oct.-Nov.	5.49	5.51
Jan.-Feb.	5.63	5.65
March-April.	5.70	5.72
May-June	5.77	5.79

Liverpool, May 19

Estimated Sales	5,000
Total Imports	35,000

FURTHER DELIVERY PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
M. J.	5.10
J. J.	5.14
J. A.	5.24
A. S.	5.34
O. N.	5.48
J. F.	5.62
M. A.	5.70
M. J.	5.77

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 18th.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
May-June	5.13	5.13
June-July	5.17	5.17
July-Aug.	5.27	5.27
Aug.-Sept.	5.35	5.37
Oct.-Nov.	5.49	5.50
Jan.-Feb.	5.63	5 65
Mar.-April	5 70	5.72
May-June.	5.77	5.79

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, May 18th.

Good Bengal M. G.	3.85
F. G. ,, ,, ...	4.00
Fine ,, ,, ...	4.15
Good Oomra ,, ...	4.25
F. G. ,, ,, ...	4.40
Fine ,, ,, ...	4.55
Good M. G. Oomra	4.25
Fine ,, ,, ...	4.55
Good Broach	4.75
F. G. ,, ...	4.90
Fine ,, ...	5.05

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 18th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	26,000
,, Exports to Great Britain ..	23,000
Futures at New York July	9.36
Previous closing price	9.43
Futures at New York Oct.	9.73
Previous closing price	9.81
Spot Cotton at New York	9.55
Previous price	9.65
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.00
Previous price	9.00
Futures at New Orleans July	9.20
Previous price	9.26
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.50
Previous price	9.56
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7⅞
Demand Bills	78.90
Silver Commercial Bars	50

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 18th.

Bar Silver Spot	23 9/16

Full cansed by absence of Buyers.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August 1914.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2⅞
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	3½
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4½
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	4½
Interest day to day loans	1⅝
,, 7 day market loans	1⅞

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Tone of Cloth steadier but quiet.
Tone of Yarns is unchanged.

London, May 17th.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay Mails were delivered here to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET.

London, May 17th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Bombay Club, No. 1 per 1992lbs. ex-ship June-July Sellers Dull	66
Wheat Bombay White June-July Sellers	67
White Delhi, per 4921bs. C.I.F. June-July Sellers Dull	65/9
Choice Whi e Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. May-June Paid Dull	66/9
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. June-July Sellers Dull	65

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—Not offered
Barletta Russo—Nominal

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 % ex-Ship May-June	49½
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship. May-June	55/3
Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. May-June	51½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. May-June. Sellers	57/6

LINSEED.

Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) May-June Sellers	53¼

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull, Value	£7-12-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£77½
Copper Braziers	£98½
Yellow Metal.	10½
English Best Selected Copper	88½
Hard Spelter	50
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	£16½ to 17

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Nominally	30

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta June	19/3
July	18/9
September-October	18/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June	19/4½
July	18/10½
September-October	18/7½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta June	21/6
July	21/3
September-October	21
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and	

No matter what the cause of the headache, Stearns' Headache Cure will cure it. One wafer gives relief in a few minutes. C 8

Karachi. June	21/7½
July	20/4½
September-October	21/1½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber May-June	2/7½
Ceylon Rubber June	2/4½

London, May 18th.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Bombay Club, No. 1 per 92lbs. ex-ship June July Sellers	66

Tone:—Quiet.

Wheat, White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. June July Sellers	65/9

Tone:—Quiet.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F June July Sellers	65/6

Tone:—Quiet.

F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June July Sellers	65

Tone:—Quiet.

Wheat Bombay White June July Sellers	67

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—Not offered.
Barletta Russo—Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian—Nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85% ex-Ship. May-June	49½
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. May-June	55/3
Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. May-June	51½
Linseed, Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-Ship. May-June Sellers	57/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull—Value	£7-12-6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) May-June Sellers.	53¼

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£77½
Copper Braziers	£98½
Yellow Metal	10½
English best selected Copper	87
Hard Spelter	50
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	£16½ to 17

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Nominally	30

RUBBER.

Para Rubber May June	2/7½
Ceylon Rubber June	2/4½

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 19.

The market to-day opened quiet and has remained so all day.

On the arrival of advices from New York showing no change in the market there, prices here remained steady with Good Broach quoted at Rs. 244½. Later prices advanced about a rupee but no business of any importance is reported.

New crops are steady while the demand for ready cotton is very small. Houses and Mills remain quiet.

We quote:—

Fine Broach, May 212
Fine Bengal 163
Fine Khamgaum Akola 185
Fine Khamgaum Akola, July 192

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good Broach 245
Fully Good Bengal 183

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	..	..	244	Apr.25'16
M. G. ,, ...	211/2	..	..	May 1915
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms) ..	188	181	..	Jan. 25'16
H. G. Rajputana (Ry terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G Sind Punjab (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandesh	174	161	..	May 1915
M. G. Malvas	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bhagalkote	..	..	..	..
H G. Bijapur	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	190	..	..	May 1915.
M. G. Nagpore	197	..	..	Do.
M. G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatee description	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola, Khgm., Fair Staple ..	186	..	..	May 1915
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	217/8	Do
H. G. Westerns	..	..	197	May25'15
M. G. Westerns	..	..	204	Do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	220/1	Do.
M. G. Compta	..	..	222	Do
M. G. Bengals	163	..	..	Do
M. G. Akola, Khgm: ..	193	..	..	July. 1915
M. G. Akola, Khgm: ..	211/2	..	..	Jan. 1916

GREAT WAR PUZZLE.

FACE TO FACE GOLD UM

For the correct names of two countries illustrated we present as a Free Gift our price £3 Lady's Solid Gold Watch, English Government Stamped. To Gents, High-Class Solid Silver Watches. The Winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with the Prize Watch. Send your attempt, mentioning this paper, and addressed envelope for reply to DUDLEY & CO., CORPORATION STREET, BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

Mrs. J. Short, c/o. Bridge Inspector, M. & S. M. Ry., Ranibannur.
Mr. L. P. Rowe, Gomtipur Spinning Mills Ahmedabad.

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PERVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths.	1914-5	1913-4	Difference.
Khandesh ..	234,707	451,505	—216,798
Central India ..	153,356	223,497	— 70,141
Barsi & Nagar ..	140,837	258,318	—117,481
Berar	415,398	486,286	— 70,988
Central Provinces	208,659	284,888	— 76,229
Dhollera.. ..	151,524	262,049	—110.5 5
Broach	226,785	342,855	—116,070
Compta & Dharwar.	99,321	122,824	— 23,503
Westerns ..	78,308	56,352	pl. 21,956
United Prov. ..	363,014	479,005	—115,994
Rajputana ..	60,791	125,753	— 64,962
Sind	90,156	56,149	pl. 34,0 7
Persian ..	709	893	— 185
American ..	195	2,180	— 1,985
Egyptian ..	593	1,269	— 676
Other Sorts ..	1,196	803	pl. 393
Total ..	2,234,448	3,164,629	—930,181

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 18th May 1915.—

Cotton ..	14,310 Bales
Wheat ..	53,092 cwts
Linseed ..	20,764 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed ..	2,001 ,,
Ginjellyseed ..	2,318 ,,
Poppyseed ..	193 ,,
Groundnuts ..	1,853 ,,
Castorseed ..	2,937 ,,
Rice ..	6,337 ,,
Myrabollams ..	4,503 ,,
Cottonseed ..	13,029 ,,
Mowraseed ..	602 ,,
Gram ..	4,718 ,,
Joowar ..	2,938 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Wheat.

White Peasi 85 p.c. ..	Rs. 6-15, R. D. per cwt
White Delhi ..	Rs. 6-11, R. D. per cwt
Red Hard 50 p.c. ..	Rs. 38-8, B. T. per candy
Yellow Hard 50 p.c. ..	Rs. 45, B. T. per candy

Linseed

Ready ..	Rs. 7-9, B. T. per cwt Sept.
Forward ..	Rs. 8-9, R. D. per cwt

Rapeseed.

Brown Cawnpore ..	Rs. 6-1, B. T. per cwt
Brown Etawah ..	Rs. 6.3, B. T. per cwt
Brown Katni ..	Rs. 6-8, B. T. per cwt
Yellow Gujarat ..	Rs. 7, B. T. per cwt

Poppyseed.

Ready ..	Rs. 6-8, R. D. per cwt

Groundnuts

Bold ..	Rs. 27-8, B. T. per candy
Madras ..	Rs. 29, B. T. per candy
Mawraseed	Rs. 3-14, B. T. per cwt

Castorseed

Ready ..	Rs. 5-11, R. D. per cwt

Cottonseed

	Rs. 19, B. T. per candy

Teelseed

Bold White 85 per cent ..	Rs 42, B. T. per candy
Yellow Hingunghat ..	Rs. 44, B. T. per candy

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready ..	1s. 3 29-32d.
D. D. Mail ..	1s. 3 15-16d.
T. T. Forward ..	1s. 3 29-32d June

Banks' Buying Rates—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready ..	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do do forward ..	1s. 4 3-16d June
Do 4 Months ready ..	1s. 4 7-32d.
Francs 3 m-s do ..	174 Nominal
60 d.s Hong Kong ..	133⅞
Do. Shanghai ..	170½
60 d-s Yokohama ..	149½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold ..	24-12-0
Australian do ..	24-8-0
Bombay do ..	24-6-0
English Shield Sovereigns ..	15-11-6
English Drogons ..	15-8-0
Silver ex-duty Ready ..	70-2-0

SHARE MARKET

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 19.

The Cotton Mill Share Market remained in a quiet state to-day, though in the morning the tendency appeared a weak one but at the close the quotations rallied a little.

Tata Iron and Steel shares stood almost unchanged.

In Mill shares Davids were placed at Rs 532½ and Rs. 535 for June.

Fazulbai remained steady at Rs. 412½.

Standards declined to Rs. 945 in the morning but closed at Rs. 960.

Madhavji were placed at Rs. 1,137½.

Swadeshi improved to Rs. 1,450 and Centrals to Rs. 1,850 x. d.

Finlays were in demand at Rs 270, Simplex at Rs. 265 and Crescent at Rs. 90.

Indian Dying and Bleaching shares changed hands at Rs. 115.

Khataos were quoted at Rs. 1,235.

Kohinoors at Rs. 670 and Indore Malwas at Rs 190.

Bank of Bombay shares were in request at Rs. 1,620.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares stood sationary at Rs. 221.

Bombay Burma Trading shares changed hands at Rs. 920.

Tata Iron and Steel shares were placed at Rs. 102½ and Deferred at Rs. 192.

Gujarat Ry. shares changed hands at Rs 101 and Upper Sind Light Ry shares at Rs. 120

Telephones were placed at Rs. 113 x d.

Tata Hydro Preference shares were quoted at Rs. 1097½.

Tapti Valley Ry. shares declined to Rs. 582½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent G. P. Notes stood unchanged at Rs. 93½.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds (long-dated) changed hands at Rs. 99 7/8.

ALLEGED IMPRESSMENT OF VESSELS BY GOVERNMENT.

A DENIAL.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 19.

The attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the recent statements in the Press from which it might be inferred that the Government were(impressing vessels in the United Kingdom or in India to carry wheat. The Government of India desire it to be generally known that no vessels have been impressed to carry wheat either in the United Kingdom or in India. All the tonnage required has been and is being engaged by charter in the open market.

Don't give way before your task, gather renewed energy and vitality from Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Build up the broken down tissues and nourish the tired nerves. B.6

HIGH COURT.

VACATION SITTING.

CROWN SIDE.

THE BHULESWAR TEMPLE ACCOUNT CASE.

ACCUSED RELEASED ON BAIL.

(*Before Mr. Justice Macleod.*)

The King-Emperor v. Govind Bhagwan and Shankerlal Ranchhod.

In this matter Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan with Mr. I. N. Mehta, instructed by Mr. C. N. Kanuga, pleader, appeared before his Lordship and applied that the accused who had been committed to the Sessions that very day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of removing certain pages from the Avra book of the Vadtal Vahivat (management) of the Bombay Temple of Sri Swaminarayen at Bhuleshwar, be released on bail. Counsel said that the charge though it was under section 477A was a most trumpery one and as the Public Prosecutor and the complainants' pleader did not object to bail being granted, his Lordship would be pleased to direct that they should be released on bail.

Counsel stated shortly the allegations made in the complaint. He said that the complainants (Hargovan Girdhar and Purshotam Jhaver) stated that 45 persons including the first complainant had with the previous sanction of the Collector of Kaira under section 92 of the Civil Procedure Code filed a suit in the Court of the District Judge at Ahmedabad being suit No. 179 of 1914, against Acharya Sir Sripatiprasadji the head priest of the Vadtal temple and others praying that the property be declared a religious and charitable property and that a scheme should be framed for its management. On or about the 12th January, the plaintiffs applied to the District Judge for the appointment of an interim receiver. The said application stated "inter alia" that a sum of Rs. 20,000 which had been debited to the said Acharya in the books of account of the Bombay Temple had subsequent to the institution of the said suit been fraudulently credited to the said Acharya by means of a mere book entry. The complainants alleged that the accused being afraid that this change of entries might help the plaintiffs in the civil suit in their application for the appointment of a receiver, erased these entries, removed certain pages of the Avra book relating to those entries and restored the original state of things, viz., that the entry of Rs. 20,000 remained as debited to the Acharya's account as originally is it had. The complainants therefore alleged that the accused should be charged under section 204 and 477A. of the Indian Penal Code.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate did not frame a charge against the accused in respect of the erasure of those two entries, because he said there was no evidence but he framed a charge against the accused in respect of the removal of pages from the Avra book and committed them to the Sessions on charges under section 477A. and 109 of the Penal Code. Counsel submitted that there was no fraud, and as the entries had been restored to their original state, the result was nil.

His Lordship observed that in a heavy civil suit there always cropped up such matters. The result in the end in this matter was nil and it was a trumpery matter.

His Lordship ordered that the accused should be released on bail on their depositing Rs. 500 (for each accused) in cash and two sureties of Rs. 1,000 each.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

APPLICATION FOR INTERIM ORDER OF PROTECTION REFUSED.

(*Before Mr. Justice Macleod.*)

In the matter of Alfred Cardeaux—an Insolvent.

In this matter Alfred Cardeaux proprietor of the "Palladium" cinema theatre applied to his Lordship for an interim order of protection.

Alfred Cardeaux filed his petition in insolvency on 12th March 1915. On the 7th April 1915, he was granted an interim order of protection for one month.

Mr. Motivala appeared for the insolvent and applied for an interim order for protection for three months. In support of his application counsel put in the affidavit of the insolvents' brother, where he stated that his brother had been confined to bed suffering from locomotortaxy and he thought that it would take nearly three months to get himself perfectly cured. Counsel therefore asked for an interim order for protection.

The application was opposed by Mr. Kamming, who was employed as manager of the Palladium by the insolvent.

His Lordship refused to grant the interim order for protection asked for.

DACOITY IN EASTERN BENGAL.

REWARD OFFERED BY POLICE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 19.

The Inspector-General of Police has offered a reward of Rs. 1,000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of persons who committed the Shahibad dacoity in the Tipperah District. The dacoits in addition to valuable property took away a double barreled gun.

GARDEN REACH DACOITY CASE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 19.

In the Garden Reach dacoity case the Chief Presidency Magistrate has issued warrant against four witnesses including the taxi driver who had absented themselves and could not be found.

The members of the I. C. S. in Bengal have decided to erect a memorial to the late Sir Herbert Carnduff in St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta. The exact form of the memorial will depend upon the amount of money subscribed, but it is proposed that it should take the form of a screen, font, or such similar memorial as the Bishop may approve. Whatever the exact form of the memorial may be it will be self-contained and be distinctly associated with the name of Sir Herbert, who, it will be remembered, was for many years closely connected with the work of the Cathedral in many capacities.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

SWAMY NARAYEN'S TEMPLE.

ALLEGED FALSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Hargovan Girdharbhai Rai and Purshotam Javer Patel, followers of the Swami Narayen religion, charged Govind Bhagwan, custodian of the Swami Narayan's temple at Bhuleshwar, and Shankerlal Ranchhod, a clerk employed at the temple, with falsification of accounts. Mr. S. G. Velinker, barrister, instructed by Messrs. Pandia and Co., solicitors, and Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, appeared for the complainants, while Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, barrister, instructed by Mr. C. N. Kanuga, defended the first, and Mr. I. N. Mehta, barrister, with Mr. Kanuga, defended the second accused.

The complainants alleged that the first accused, who was appointed custodian by one Shripatprasadji, the "acharya" or head priest of the Wadtal temple, managed the Bhuleshwar temple which was subordinate to the head temple at Wadtal in the Kaira district. The first accused was in charge of the accounts relating to the temple and also of a ledger and a monthly balance book for the Hindu Samvat year 1970 relating to the Wadtal account. The second accused was a "mehta" working under the first accused. The first complainant and forty-four other persons had filed a suit against the "acharya" and others at Wadtal in the Court of the District Judge at Ahmedabad, in which they prayed among other things for the removal of the "acharya" and others from trusteeship, etc. On the 18th January, 1915, they applied to the District Judge for the appointment of a receiver of the trust estate, the application being adjourned to the 13th March. It was alleged in the application that a sum of Rs. 20,000 which had been debited to the "acharya" in the books of account of the Bombay temple, had, subsequent to the institutionn of the suit, been fraudulently credited to him by means of a mere book entry. The complainants alleged that with a view to show that this statement was untrue and in order to prevent the entries from being produced in Court, the first accused on or about the 17th February scratched out and cancelled three entries of Rs. 20,000 each, appearing in the ledger for the Samvat year 1970 corroborating the statement in the application, and also tore out and destroyed some of the pages of the monthly balance book containing these entries, and fraudulently manipulated certain entries and omitted others. The complainants further alleged that the second accused helped the first in this.

Both the accused pleaded not guilty.

The Magistrate said the evidence before him would not justify a charge being framed in respect of the entries in the ledger, but framed a charge under section 477 (A) in respect of an entry in the monthly balance book. The Magistrate also framed a charge of abetment and committed the accused to take their trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

AN ENGINEER ROBBED.

ACCUSED GETS 18 MONTHS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Fuller charged John R. Grey, a European, with the theft of Rs. 150, belonging to Mr. C. Milner, an engineer on board the hospitalship "Loyalty."

It was alleged that on the evening of the 30th March, at the Prince of Wales Hotel, the accused ordered drinks and suggested a game of billiards with Mr. Milner. The latter agreed, took off his coat and put it on a chair. After they had proceeded with the game a little, the accused asked a friend of his to take his stroke, and went out, saying he would be back in a minute. He however failed to return, when Mr. Milner found that the accused had left him to pay for the drinks and the game. Mr. Milner paid up and then looked for his wallet in the pocket of his coat and found it missing with the money it contained. Information was given to the police, who interviewed the accused and searched his belongings but nothing incriminating was found. Subsequently however on the accused going to hospital, an inventory of his kit was taken, when the wallet with the complainant's papers was found.

The accused pleaded guilty, saying he was drunk when he committed the theft and that he was egged on to it by some friends of his. He was convicted and as he had five previous convictions, he was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

CART DRIVERS AT VARIANCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Nama Deoji, a cart driver, charged Narayan Nama, also a cart driver, with rash and negligent driving. Mr. B. H. Daruwalla appeared for the complainant, while Mr. C. N. Kanuga defended the accused.

The complainant alleged that on the 13th instant he and the accused were taking their carts, loaded with bales of cotton, to a godown at the Victoria Bunder, when on the narrow road leading to the godown, the accused tried to overtake the complainant's cart, went over the pavement and upset his cart over the complainant's bullocks, injuring them so severely that one of them died in the veterinary hospital.

The accused said he had a right, according to the usual custom, to overtake the complainant as he had obtained a "pass" to unload before the complainant got his. He went to the wrong godown first by mistake.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 40, out of which Rs. 20 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

HAWKER NUISANCE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sykes charged Abdul Rehman Oosman and Thagai Shivram, hawkers in kerosine oil, with uttering public cries in a prohibited area. The accused were crying out "ghaslet" yesterday afternoon on the Ridge Road, when they were arrested. They were convicted and fined Re. 1 each.

ALLEGED FR UD.

A registered letter, containing a cheque on the Allahabad Bank for Rs. 4,000 and addressed to Mr. H. S. Tantra, proprietor of the Baliwala Theatrical Co., from Calcutta was missed at the Grant Road Post Office on the 15th instant. As he did not receive the letter Mr. Tantra went to the Post Office to make enquiries and, as advised, subsequently, went to the Bank to give instructions not to make payment for the cheque. Information was given to the police who found that previous to the instructions given by Mr. Tantra, an attempt had been made to cash the cheque but no payment was made as the cheque was not correctly endorsed. A clerk in the Bank said he knew by sight the lad, who presented the cheque, as he had seen him playing cricket at Chowpatti. The lad whose name is Dhondu Vithal was traced and he alleged the cheque was given him by a Parsi clerk, employed in the Post Office, saying it belonged to his friend who had no time to go to the Bank and requesting Dhondu to cash it as he himself was too busy to go to the Bank.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The Empress, the James Greaves, the Connaught, the Howard and Bullough and the Imperial Cotton Mills: Ordinary General Meetings, Forbes Street, from 4-30 to 5-15 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: to-night, Spectacular Gala Night at the Gaiety at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

FRIDAY, MAY 21.

P. and O. Co's. s.s. Salsette with English Mails due at daylight.

Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. Ordinary General Meeting, Esplanade Road, 2 p.m.

MONDAY, MAY 24.

Indian Specie Bank, Meeting of Shareholders, Share Brokers Hall, 5 p.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-4/ and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 6-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Royal Opera House, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

BOWES-WILSON—On the 9th April, 1915, at Penrith, Grove Road, Sandown, I.W., the wife of Captain J. H. Bowes-Wilson (Karachi, India) of a daughter.

FYSON—On the 16th May, 1915, at the Baobab, Teynampet, Madras, the wife of Mr. P. F. Fyson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

PECK—ARCHER—On the 12th May, 1915, at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Whitefield, Mysore State, Thomas Richard Huntly Peck, Professor, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, to Alice Emily, daughter of the late Edward Henry Archer, of Northbrook Estate, Mysore, and Mrs. Anne Archer, of Whitefield. No cards.

PULLING—GREY—On the 8th April, 1915, at the Church of St. Michael's and All Angels, Sunninghill, by the Rev. A. R. Ingram, assisted by the Rev. W. F. La Trobe-Bateman, John Bernard Pulling, M.B. B.S., Cantab., Faringdon, Berks, only son of Herbert J. Pulling, Brighton, to Sybil Constance Grey, daughter of the late Mr. William Lewis Grey, of Pykara Nilgiris, S. India.

DEATHS.

SELL—On the 14th May, 1915, at Lauriston, Kotagiri, suddenly from heart failure, Michael Stansfeld, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Sell, Bangalore.

BROWNE—Killed in action in France on the 11th April 1915, Captain Charles Pierson Browne, Q.V.O., Corps of Guides (F. F.) Deeply regretted by all ranks.

BANKS—Killed in action in France on the 26th April 1915, Captain Percy, D'A, Banks, Q.V.O. Corps of Guides (F. F.) Deeply regretted by his brother officers.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding,

May 20.

ICS Enrolment—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps from 18th Instant and posted to "G" Coy:—

No. 8458 Vol. R. Duckett.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, 2nd Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lt-Colonel T. W. Benner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Band Master, commening at 6-15.

March—Steadfast and True ..... Teike
Selection—Veronique ..... Messager
Valse—Columbine ..... Gardener
Selection—The Mikado ..... Sullivan
Song (Cornet Solo)) Good Bye ..... Tosti
Selection—Pelessiana on Songs by the late H. G. Pellissier.
Dance—In the Shadows ..... Finck

WOUNDED FROM SUEZ.

The hospital ship Syria arrived here yesterday afternoon, from Suez, with 300 wounded and invalided soldiers on board. The wounded men will be landed to-day in the Alexandra Docks.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. CIRCASSIA.

The Anchor Line S. S. Circassia will sail from No: 3 Shed, Alexandra Dock about noon to-day with the following passengers. Medical inspection will take place alongside the vessel at 11-15 a.m. sharp.

To Marseilles:—Mr. G. E. Coleman, Mrs. Coleman, Miss Jack, Mr. B. G. Murray, and Mrs. Murray.

To Liverpool:—Mr. W. S. Benwell, Mrs Benwell, Mr. H. Brewer, Mrs. Columbi, and Child, Rev. E. J. D. Hellier, Mrs. M. Loring, Mrs. Owen, Mr. N. Platt, Mrs. Smith, Child and Infant, Mr. L. Sunderland, and Miss J. R. Taylor.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Six attacks and three deaths from plague and one attack of small-pox occurred in Bombay on Tuesday, two of the plague attacks being reported from Mandvi, and one each from Middle and Lower Colaba, Umarkhadi, Bhuleshwar and Tardeo. There were no cholera cases. The total number of deaths from all causes reported during the day was 59, as compared with 88 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 128 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 1611, out of which 33 were found to be plague stricken. A Ward contributed 1 of these latter, B Ward 14, C Ward 11, D Ward nil, E Ward 7, and F and G Wards nil.

A congratulatory address will be presented to Dr. Joseph Albano de Souza, B.A., L. M. & S., J.P., by the Calanguteuses resident in Bombay, at the hall of the Institute Luso-Indiano, on Sunday, the 23rd May, at 7 p.m. (S.T.) on the honour of "J. P." being conferred on him by Government.

MARATHI LITERARY CONFERENCE

A COMMON SCRIPT.

The concluding session of the Marathi Literary Conference was held on Tuesday morning at Madhav Baug, C. P. Tank Road, Bombay, H. H. Sir Gangadhar Rao Bala Saheb Patvardhan, Chief of Miraj, presiding.

One of the important resolutions considered at the sitting was that moved by Sardar Rao Bahadur Madhavrav Kibe He moved that it was the opinion of the Conference that for the purposes of teaching as also for the benefit of the reading public it was necessary to use a uniform character for the vernaculars; that the "Devnagri" character was best suited for the Indian languages; and that in the schools of every province a common language, such as Hindi, should be taught besides English and the vernacular of the province. The proposal occasioned a good deal of discussion. On the one hand, it was suggested that except in some parts of Madras, Hindi was understood in every part of India and would prove palatable even to the Mahomedan community; on the other, it was urged that Hindi had not that potentiality for becoming the national language of the country as English. Amendments were moved to delete the portion relating to the Hindi language, but were rejected and the original resolution was carried by a large majority.

Resolutions were then passed appointing committees to take steps to get a standard Marathi dictionary to be published under the patronage of the Government, and also to publish biographies of Marathi poets and selections from their works.

The Conference was then dissolved.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT IN GUZERAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In view of the recent Government of India resolution on 'Local Self-government in India' Nadiad Municipal affairs assume some special inportance, for this municipality explains how the discretion allowed to the local authorities in matters like these is more often abused than rightly used. I should like to draw attention only to one part of the resolution, viz., the principles on which nominations are intended to be made. The resolution lays down in unmistakable terms that nominatives by Government are allowed to secure due representation of minorities and of the official experience. Now, this principle is in itself sound and no one would take any objection if it were really carried out in its true spirit. Its application, however, is unfortunately very unjust and unnecessarily hampering the growth of Self-Government. Out of six nominated. Councillors of the Nadiad Municipality two are Mahomadan and one Patidar and of the remaining three are officials, two being revenue officers and one a doctor. So far as the Mahomedans are concerned, a Mahomedan seat is reserved in the elections on the principle of a minority representation and there could not justly be any further minority representative for them in the nominations We, however, find that out of three non officials nominated two are Mahomedans The third is a Patidar. This again could not be a minority representative, for out of twelve elected councillors five are Patidars. If, therefore, nominations were strictly to be governed by the principles laid down by Government, there should be one nomination from Brahmins, one from the Kunbis who being actual farmers pay a substantial part of the wheel-tax to the Municipality, and one from the artisan classes.

Excepting the doctor whose seat on the board would be of valuable service, the two revenue officers badly fulfil the purpose for which official nominations are emeant. Ever since the revenue officers have dominated the situation in the Nadiad Municipality after a very successful administration for more than twenty years under non-official presidentship, every mamlatdar nominated was a raw man having no official experience worth the name. Mr. Lakhia and Mr. Gandhi were posted in Nadiad as mamledars first from Avalkarkunship and perhaps for some special services in criminal investigations. If they had any experience it must therefore, befit them for a good post in the Police department. But the public know of no experience in any high executive functions of these gentlemen. Mr. Valibax also was a Mamlatdar just promoted from Avalkarkemship. And these people dominated the municipal affairs in preference over councillors who worked successfully for 10 or 15 years on the board continuously! In the present nominations Messis. Joshi and Ramgovind, the Resident Magistrate are not much to be preferred to their predecessors in office. Educational officers who would be of very good help to the Municipality on school boards are entirely brushed aside and it is really difficult to understand the purpose of such nominations in a City Municipality which did excellent work in the past when the revenue officers did not much interfere. The object, then, may be to strengthen the hands of the Mahomedan chief officer Mr. Valibux who, it seems, tries to create a party in his favour.

With these experiences it will hardly be considered wise on the part of Government to leave too much in every thing concerning Local Self-Government into the hands of local officials.—Yours, etc.,

CITIZEN.

15th May, 1915.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE PALACE OF VARIETIES.

If the Patriotic Pierrots have proved a success at the Palace last week, the Palace Variety Co., whom the Management are presenting this week, should prove a bigger draw. Although the same artistes will be taking part, yet their doings this week will be quite different, whether we view the costumes, the songs, dances or the business in general. The show is styled "A Cow-boy's Joy Night" in which Ragtime medleys Buckwing dances, etc., will play a prominent part. The Palace Variety Co., will be supported by Capt. Collear, who holds the unique position of being the originator not an imitator, of several startling dare-devil feats common in the Wild West such as the human target, double rifle shooting, etc., and who will perform several astounding hair thrilling acts. Capt. Collear is the recipient of the "Black diamond medal." His name is well-known through out the world, He is said to literally juggle with death when he is on the stage. The act which he in conjunction with the Palace Variety Co., is presenting to-night is entitled, "On Big Bison Rranch" depicting life on the old Indian frontier which will surely send a thrill around the audience. In addition to the above a few choice cinema will be screened, so on the whole this week's Gala performance will include in addition to the usual vaudeville cinema a spectacular turn of great sensation.

BOGUS OFFICER'S GLORY.

LEADS TO NINE MONTHS' HARD LABOUR.

At the Central Criminal Court Bertram Wilson Leonard Charles Pigott, 24, an accountant, was charged before the Common Sergeant with forging and uttering four cheques on the London City and Midland Bank for £10 each and further with obtaning by false pretences from William Victor Royle Baldwin, a badge of the Distinguished Service Order. The prisoner became the commander of the Lewisham Volunteer Training Corps, and is alleged to have publicly masqueraded in the uniform of a staff officer of the War Office, wearing military honours. In 1913 the prisoner was employed by the London Health Assurance Society at Ladywell as assistant secretary at a salary of £72 a year. The prisoner withdrew his plea of not guilty with regard to the cheques, and a verdict of guilty was formally returned by the jury. It was reported that the prisoner had worn, besides the D.S.O., the King's South Africa medal and the Queen's medal, the medal for Tibet, 1905, and the King's Coronation medal for officers. The defalcations amounted to £300, the number of cheques involved being 97. There were also six cases of obtaining money by false pretences, amounting to £48, from different firms. A sword, rifle, and revolver were also found at his lodgings.

The Common Sergeant.—Is there any money in it, or only honour and glory? Mr. Thomas—Only honour and glory. I understand he has done good work for the Lewisham force. He reviewed them on one occasion and his horse threw him.

A sentence of nine months' hard labour was passed.

CALCUTTA TEA SHOP AFFRAY.

TWO CHRISTIANS SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 19.

Joseph Nicholas and John Nicholas, two native Christians who were convicted yesterday along with eight others at the High Court Sessions of rioting, were again put on their trial, the first on charges of murder, culpable homicide and grevious hurt and the second for abetment of these offences.

This case is a sequel to the tea-shop affray between native Christians and Mussalmans in which one Abdul Samad was murdered.

The first accused pleaded guilty to the charge of culpable homicide and the second to abetment of grevious hurt and the Judge sentenced them to five and a half and one and a half years' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

TRAINING COLLEGE FOR EUROPEAN TEACHERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 19.

The "Madras Mail" understands that a proposal is under consideration for the establishment of a Government Training College for European teachers and that it will be in connection with the Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale.

The Director of Public Instruction, Madras, had recently a conference on the subject with the Inspectors of European Schools of Madras, Bombay and Burma and the Principal of the Lawrence Memorial School. Apparently the College will serve the requirements of Bombay and Burma also.

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT.

In the House of Commons on April 21, Mr. Robertson (Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade) informed Mr. Houge (L., Edinburg, E.) that at the census of 1911 there were 15,650,778 women between the ages of 15 and 65, and at the present time probably about 5½ millions of women between those ages were occupied. The nature of the training which the Board of Trade intended to organise for women registering under their new scheme and the arrangements for giving it would depend in each case upon the nature of the work for which employers desired to engage the women.

SHOULD AMERICA ENTER THE WAR?

THE NEED FOR NEUTRALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The avowed purpose of Great Britain in the present awful war is the overthrow for all time of the doctrine of the divine right of the sword, and a guarantee of the security of justice between nation and nation. Because the ideal of America is the same, the sympathy of the great majority of Americans is with the Allies. Can this ideal and this purpose be best promoted by the continued neutrality of the United States or by their entering the war? Considerable knowledge of the utterances of the American Press justifies the conviction that America's service to humanity can be best promoted by continued neutrality. From the very beginning of American agitation for the Hague tribunal to promote arbitration as a substitute for war in the settlement of international differences, the only avowed object has been the establishment, not of peace, but of justice between nations by righteousness, through reason and the moral opinion of the world, exerted through the good offices of sister nations. Since Austria and Germany would not wait for diplomacy and arbitration to settle the question between Austria and Servia, pathetic as is the present distress in Europe, what Americans most desire is not an early peace, but such a righteous settlement of the basal issue as will result in an enduring peace. For the following reason the United States should not enter the war. The sinking of the Falaba, the Gulflight, and the Lusitania, over which there is some immediate excitement, is not any fundamental consideration.

The very great majority of Americans rightly hate all war. One half of the population is composed of women, ninety-nine per cent. of whom intensely hate the very thought of war. In the world at large it has been assumed that the way for any nation which considered itself injured to get its rights was to go to war. But history clearly shows the more thoughtful American that war rarely decides issues on the score of right. Therefore they will to the end oppose every effort that their country should enter this war.

An evidence that all Americans do not believe in war is that by the law of the land its regular army is very small. The total effective regular American army is less than a hundred thousand men.

The soldier will always be, in some respects, a moral ideal, not because he desires to kill others, but because for his country or some great cause he is ever ready to lay down his own life. Perhaps naturally it is assumed that in most nations most soldiers not only believe in war, but desire it, for war supplies them the opportunity for doing what an army is trained to be ready to do, gives the excitement of opportunity for personal achievement, and ensures honor and promotion to some of those particular distinguish themselves. Nevertheless, whatever may be true of many soldiers, at least in America the impression prevails that the highest officers of their army, and even the rank and file do not desire war, and would enter upon it only as the last resort. One of the greatest of American soldiers, General W. T. Sherman, uttered the trenchant words, "War is Hell," which are forever imbedded in the national heart. The present Chief of Staff of the American Army, General Hugh Scott, has lately twice prevented his country's being drawn into war. For some years Mexico has been cursed by a civil war caused by unpatriotic personal jealousies between unworthy lealers. The lives and property of some Americans have been destroyed and of many others have been imperilled. If, in any country, armed intervention by the United States would be justifiable, it was in the Mexican embroglio. Yet not only President Wilson and his Cabinet, but also General Scott and his Staff have restrained their country from the arbitrament of arms. Take one illustration. The Rio Grande river divides Mexico from the United States. Mxican troops firing near that river, perhaps unintentionally, killed some Americans in American territory. Under such circumstances what would many military leaders have done? General Scott asked and obtained an interview which resulted in Mexican troops being withdrawn to a safe distance, and to an apology for the unintentional wrong. Lately, some wild Red Indians exasperated, by what they deemed an outrage from some whites began an attack on a white community. The former method of meeting such an incursion would have been the despatch of a punitive expedition, and possibly the extermination of the wild Indian tribe. General Scott had previously lived in close contact with those Indians and had won their confidence. Instead of despatching troops against the turbulent band he went in person to the Indians, summoned their leaders to a conference, explained the inevitable result of a war, influenced the leaders to give up their wrongdoers for punishment, and so ended the affair. Even the American army probably does not favor being drawn into the European war.

Within the brief duration of the present administration, according to the present writer's impression the United States has entered into treaties with thirtyfive countries, though some of them are small nations, that all differences which may arise between those countries and the United States shall be submitted to arbitration before hostilities could begin. While the probability of war between those lands and Americe is small, yet the United States is thankful that its location, its power, and its relations to all other countries enables it to lead the world to substitute arbitration for war. Cynics will aver that this is wholly impossible. But arbitration has displaced fighting in the relations of individuals, small communities and small nations. If America believes that arbitration should at least precede hostilities and is negotiating many treaties embodying this principle, how absurd it would be for that country to go to war against Germany over such incidents as the sinking of the Lusitania! Germany does not desire war with America nor America with Germany.

America is a country where the churches does not desire war with America nor contain a very large part of the population and exert great influence over public policy. President Wilson and Secretary Bryan are devout elders in the Presbyterian church. The clergy and great majority of church members believe that war, except for extremely grave considerations, is not the Christian way of settling international difficulties.

Even internal considerations will interfere with the United States entering the present war. To a large degree America is composed of an immense number of immigrants from Europe and their descendants. One of the glories of America is that these mixed peoples become citizens who make loyalty to their present country their first consideration. Yet naturally they are also loyal to the countries from which they came. There are many millions of Americans of German descent who approve of neutrality in the present war, who would bitterly resent America's entering into war with their Fatherland. Englishmen who have some realization of the awful bitterness between Ulster and the rest of Ireland could hardly expect the United States to enter upon a course which would certainly develop similar bitterness in her borders.

Very few Englishmen realize what interests America has in Turkey. The fact that every leader of the Ottoman Empire has always known that the United States absolutely and forever has no desire for a political foothold in Turkey has made it possible for Americans to conduct Christian missions in that empire with far less difficulty than the missionary representatives of other countries. Every French priest in Syria has been thought one seeking to promote French interests. From Constantinople to Bagdad every German missionary has (in some cases with due reason) been deemed an emissary of the German empire's effort to secure predominance there. So American missions in the Ottoman empire far exceed those of all other lands. A score of colleges, scores of finely equipped hospitals, numerous schools and industrial institutions connected with American missions are in both European and Asiatic Turkey. Apart from commercial enterprises, on a conservative estimate $9,000,000 of American money are invested in such religious institutions. Despite the intensity of Mahomedan opposition to Christian effort, in the main the persons and even the property of Americans are tolerably secure so long as America remains neutral. But were the United States to enter the war, in a day more American citizens in Turkey would be imprisoned or killed, and more American property would be seized than could be lost in many Lusitanias.

While remaining neutral, America is rendering to humanity in relief to starving Belgium a stupendous service which would be impossible were the United States to enter the war. Through an American Commission the United States has since November sent to Belgium food and clothing amounting to 668,000 tons, valued at over ten million pounds sterling, and is at present feeding over one and a half millions of destitute people, most of whom would probably otherwise starve to death. Germany allows neutral America to perform this service to humanity, but would instantly disallow it, if America abandoned neutrality.

At the close of this war there will be need of the friendly offices of one or more strong neutral nations to help, in some measurably impartial spirit, in leading the warring nations to the mutual acceptance of terms of peace, which will give some assurance that eternal bitterness shall not remain. The final settlement of the Russo-Japanese War was measurably satisfactory because in the Peace of Portsmouth the representatives of the United States used their great influence to the acceptance of terms which quieted determination to renew the conflict out of revenge. It is in the interests of lessening the probability of future war that President Wilson, supported by the majority of his countrymen, is trying to have America scrupulously observe official neutrality, though, through the legitimate services of private individuals, the Allies get more aid than Germany and Austria.

At a recent gathering in London Sir Gilbert Parker, M. P., wisely said:—"It is infinitely better for the world's sake and for our own that the United States should not abandon her neutrality."—Yours etc.

R. A. HUME,

Ahmednagar, May 15.

THE CENSORSHIP.

REMARKABLE RETICENCE IN MALAY PENINSULA.

The readers will recall that some months ago attention was drawn to the curious attitude of the authorities in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States with regard to war news the occasion being the suppression of the details of the Emden's visit to Penang in the local paper, although the occurrence had been witnessed by practically every white resident of the island, and an official communique on the subject in the Singapore papers was published on the same day, writes the 'Standard."

The mutiny at Singapore in February has provided the local censors with another opportunity of which they have taken full advantage. It will be remembered that the official account of this affair mentioned that landing parties from French Russian, and Japanese warships, which were named, aided the local authorities in rounding up the mutineers. Subsequently reviews of the landing parties from the Allied warships were held, at which the Governor of the Straits Settlements conveyed the thanks of the Colony to the officers and men of the ships concerned. Yet, although the names of these vessels must have been well known to all the white community in the Malay Peninsula neither the "Malay Mail" (Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S.) nor the "Times of Malaya" (Ipoh, F.M.S.) was allowed to mention them in its report of these functions, though the names of the officers taking part were fully given.

Subsequently a party from the French cruiser visited Kuala Lumpur, and the "Malay Mail" was again compelled to speak merely of "the French warship to which they belong" in its report of the vist.

SPORT AT HOME.

TURF NOTES.

PARSI OWNER'S EPSOM VICTORY.

Although the weather broke down in the middle of the afternoon of Tuesday, April 13, visitors to Epsom had an enjoyable time, for the racing proved of good class. In addition to the part of the stands set apart for the wounded soldiers, many seats in other parts were allocated to them, while arrangements were made whereby the Public Schools' Battalion, which is training in the neighbourhood, could also witness the sport, says the Racing correspondent of "The Referee." In a very fine race for the Great Metropolitan, the Cesarewitch winner of 1913 Fiz Yama, carried top-weight to victory in good style. The hurdle racers Laveco and Desmond's Song, made most of the running, but a quarter of a mile from home Herbert, worked his way through on the rails to the front, and thereafter was untroubled. Fiz Yama has been quite a good servant to his Parsi owner, Mr. N. C. Wadia, for, after being beaten by Lorenzo for the Manchester Cup of 1913, he won the Cesarewitch, whilst last year he won the Alexandra Plate at Ascot.

The City and Suburban Handicap on Wednesday April 14, fell to Mr. J. B. Joel for the third time, his 4-year-old colt Black Jester proving the best of the fourteen runners. It was the public idol, Dean Swift, which credited him with the other wins, viz., in 1906 and 1908.

As Radiant also won the Tadworth Plate, the Joel colours were well to the fore on Wednesday April 14.

THE NEW MARKET.

Newmarket was much more lively than there had seemed any reason to expect the liveliness being principally occasioned by the cheery soldiers who were to be seen in all directions. Whencver for the future we look over from the stand to the winning-post we shall remember the long lines of khaki which were seen extending on either side of it. One kindly owner of horses noticing the presence of a lot of soldiers in a house near his own, sent in a polite, apologetic invitation to ask half a dozen of them to dinner if they did not mind coming to be entertained by a would-be friend who had not the pleasure of their acquaintance. They did not mind; on the contrary, they came. I mention this little circumstance because it seems to constitute an example which other kindly people might follow; and I suppose entertaining soldiers at dinner is not to be classed among the restrictions which the virtuous are endeavouring to enforce. It was said that the commanding officers at Newmarket were starting drill at an early hour in order that the men might have their afternoon free to go on the Heath, and I fear this will sorely shock the severe moralists who are assisting the conduct of the war by teaching other people what they ought to do. We may feel and realise what is going on—we cannot forget when every other man we meet is a soldier—without assuming an air of gloom and depression.

I have not said anything about the racing the main feature of which was disappointment at the failure of the King's Jungle Cock. He was fancied "in a way." The question was why he had not been sent to Newbury for the Greenham Stakes if it had been thought that he was able to win; because it would have been carrying on, as it were, the tradition of Minoru—and Sunny Lake. Someone who knew all that was to be known about the colt expressed an intention of backing him, "but only for a little." The idea was, not that he had the ability to do much, but that he had not much to do, Sydian being the best of the others, and, as certainly thought after hearing details from his owner, not far enough in front of Clever Dick to beat Jungle Cock if the King's colt was not remote from the first class. Jungle Cock is said to be such a very long way behind Friar Marcus that there is no cause for weakening hopes of the winner of the Middle Park in the Two Thousand next week. Friar Marcus, indeed, appears in an indirect way to gain a lift by the defeat of Pommern and Torloisk in the Craven Stakes on Thursday. It seemed to be agreed that Torloisk does not stay, and though there may be much room for improvement in Pommern, what happened at Newmarket will not induce people to tumble over each other to back him for the Derby. Another source of danger to the King's colt has apparently been removed in Roseland. We can only wonder how King Priam is progressing as he cannot be on tjust yet. If there were a market one should be strongly inclined to back His Majesty's son of Cicero.

JOCKEY IN KHAKI.

A sentence of two months' imprisonment with hard labour was passed on Louis Fodell, 20, a jockey, at Marlborough-street Police Court, for wearing a uniform so nearly resembling that of a military officer as to be calculated to deceive, contrary to the Defence of the Realm Act. Major Lord Athlumney, Assistant Provost Marshal of the London District, said he warned the prisoner not to wear the clothes he then had on, including puttees, breeches, khaki collar and tie, and khaki shirt. He had since changed some of them, but not the others, and the witness, seeing him that morning, gave him into custody. The prisoner had been in the Army Service Corps at Gibraltar. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and said he bought the clothes at Woolwich. The magistrate said he had no doubt that Fodell purchased the clothes in order to deceive, and sentenced him as already stated.

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All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing M.S. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their M.S. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such, and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, May 20, 1915.

UNDESIRABLE SECRECY.

Simla appears to be greatly exercised over some "recent statements in the Press, from which it might be inferred that Government were impressing vessels in the United Kingdom or in India to carry wheat." A disclaimer has been published through the Association Press to the effect, "that no vessels have been impressed to carry wheat, either in the United Kingdom or in India. All the tonnage required has been and is being engaged by charter in the open market." It was very naughty of the Press to make any misleading suggestions or statements, from which such an erroneous inference could be drawn. And it is to be hoped the authorities will at once proceed to hang, draw and quarter the miscreants for such a stupendous indiscretion.

These mischievous writers, who ever they may be, are, however, entitled to the gratitude of the Indian community, at least, for having been the means of eliciting the fact that tonnage is being chartered. For since the maiden effort at Karachi, when it was ostentatiously announced that a steamer had been chartered at 50s. per ton to load wheat, we have been quite in the dark as to what Mr. Percy Glanvil and his coadjutors have been doing in London to effect the transport of our 2,000,000 tons of surplus wheat to its proposed destination. Under such circumstances, it is, therefore, perhaps excusable for a responsible journal to have suggested that, if shipowners were disposed to feel in any way dissatisfied with the ruling market freights, it was always open to the authorities to acquire the vessels under Government charter. We confess to having committed this enormity in the commercial columns of "The Chronicle," but we submit the following plea in extenuation of the awful lapse. This scheme, whereby the Government of India assumed the monopoly of the wheat export trade, and, at the same time, acquired control of the cereal, was undertaken primarily for the benefit of India, and at the same time, so that the disposal of the export surplus might be distributed for the benefit of the Motherland to the greatest advantage. The wheat belonged to India. It was to be disposed of for the benefit of India. And yet the people in this country are kept in such utter ignorance of what is transpiring, or has transpired, that the public Press is groping about in the dark, indulging in all sort of conjectures as to whether tonnage has been procured, and engaging in side issues, as to what might be done in the event of vessels not being available. When these reasonable conjectures touch a sensitive spot at Simla, there is something akin to an outburst of indignation, that comments are made which might lead to incorrect conclusions being drawn as to the methods which are being employed for effecting the transport. To our way of thinking the position of incertitude should not have been allowed to arise. This Indian wheat scheme is a great national undertaking in which India plays by far the most important part, and in which the people of this country are taking an intense interest. And instead of all the details being published in the "Gazette" or by Press notes as the work progresses, the only information afforded to the people out here is a few hints as to the personnel of the Baltic group in London, to whom India must be prepared to pay its money in the shape of commissions and fees, when the great day of reckoning arrives. This mode of conducting the enterprise is not what we expected, and from a business point of view is unusual, if not reprehensible.

We want to know out here, step by step, what is going on as the scheme developes, more especially the part the London brokers are playing, and how the various operations are being conducted. Chartering is one of the most important features attached to the business, and why the details of what is being done in this direction should be entirely suppressed is not readily understood. And if the Press has been indulging in any incorrect speculations on the subject, the Government of India are solely to blame. We want to know all about the business details at least, as they occur, and, though Reuter is good enough to furnish a few particulars as to what descriptions of wheat are being offered on the Home markets and the prices, it would be more satisfactory to receive a summary firsthand from headquarters, more especially regarding the charters that are effected, giving names of vessels, rates, ports of loading, time of shipment and any other details which might be deemed necessary. If these essentials are attended to, it will be unnecessary to publish any further Government disclaimers and the information afforded will be much appreciated by the public.

PRODIGAL FINANCE.

A propos of our recent criticism on the unwisdom, from the point of view of sound finance, of diverting the entire annual gain accruing to the State from the railways to the general revenue account, it has been urged that, on the whole, the surplus, since the commencement of 1900 up to date is very slight in amount and works out to something less than one per cent. on the entire capital outlay of the State railway. We are aware of this purely superficial way of apologising for the diversion. But it cannot be seriously urged, for the weighty reason to which we drew pointed attention in these columns on Tuesday last. The policy is entirely wrong because those entrusted with the responsibility of administering the finances are not strong enough to keep that argus eye on the outgoings of the country which they ought. The spending departments, both civil and military, are for ever demanding more and more, year in and year out, under one pretext or another. The pretext may be reasonable or its opposite. But, so long as the budget maker is easy going and allows additional expenditure without close scrutiny, it must happen that he is tempted to lay his hand on monies which cannot properly be held to be a legitimate source of general revenue. The Finance Minister is the watch dog. The taxpayer looks to him to sit tight on the State Treasury and exercise the vigilance of a Cerberus. A relaxation of that vigilance is a sure sign for the harpies of the spending departments to run up the estimates. These are aware of the fact that there is a specific fund which can be appropriated to their needs and requirements and they do not hesitate to mount up the estimates. As a matter of fact, both the civil and military branches of the administration have known that, for the past few years a railway surplus averaging from four to five crores is always at the disposal of the Finance Minister. They count upon that fat amount, which properly and legitimately is the profit of a specific State enterprise, but which has nothing to do with the general revenue, which is derived from taxation proper. Were a Finance Minister to insist upon the policy of applying the railway surplus to railway improvements, or extensions only, it would soon become necessary for the spending departments to curtail their estimates *nolens volens*. The evil of this wrong and unsound financial policy, pursued by successive Finance Ministers with a laxity which is astounding, and which would on no account be allowed by an intelligent House of Commons with an economic conscience, is that expenditure during the last ten years and more has been allowed to grow by leaps and bounds. As we pointed out the other day, had there been no such diversion, the entire surplus of the decade would have been nowhere, and as a final outcome a net deficit of over three million pounds besides might have been the result. That is the evil. Because there is a fund at hand, which instead of being legitimately earmarked, is used for purposes of general revenue, neither the taxpayer nor the Finance Minister, who is the responsible trustee of that entity, looks closely into expenditure as would otherwise obviously be the case. In the sixties and seventies when the revenues were exceedingly inelastic, and when there were no fat sources of revenue, there was decidedly a more efficient and severe control over the finances than at present. No Viceroy was a greater watch dog, even more vigilant than a Finance Minister, than Sir John Lawrence in this respect. Every thousand rupees of extra expenditure was closely scrutinised, and many were the wrangles between his Government and the provincial administrations in this respect. The evil, then, of donating right and left largesses derived from a specific source, and needed to be used for the specific enterprise which yielded the profit, is an evil of the first magnitude, because it has led to the pernicious practice of shutting our eyes to the annually growing expenditure. It is the procedure of the Prodigal and the Rake. It is not the procedure of a stable Government with full financial responsibility. It is unfortunate that in this country there is so little of what is called sound financial criticism. What passes as criticism is really no criticism at all, or at the best most feeble. Thus the inherent weakness of our annual balance sheet remains concealed. And it is nobody's business, so long as this clever concealment lasts, to arraign the policy in a way which might create an educated public opinion for the purpose of earmarking this specific revenue. Where is the logic or consistency of a financial policy, which, in the matter of the profit of coinage derived from the coining of rupees with cheap silver earmarks that by carrying it to the Gold Standard Reserve and in the case we are discussing allows the railway profits to go into the general revenue. Why is not, according to the analogy of the currency profits, this railway profit carried to railway account in order to avoid larger borrowing or further to extend or improve our railways? Why is the principle adopted in the one case and disregarded in the other?

Notes of the Day.

What has Happened at the Admiralty?

What is the mystery of the telegram Reuter sends to-day regarding the political situation? Lord Fisher, we are told, has not been to the Admiralty for two days and he had a prolonged interview with Mr. Asquith on Saturday, but whether before his two days absence from the Admiralty or after, we do not know. Anyway, the only conclusion to be drawn is that Lord Fisher has resigned and there is a crisis in the Government, serious enough to have caused the Chancellor of the Exchequer to abandon his visit to the manufacturing centres. A statement was to have been made on the situation in Parliament yesterday, and,—if the Censor does not take it into his head to sit on the telegram,—we shall hear, in the course of the day, what has happened. In the meanwhile, many speculations arise as to the cause of Lord Fisher's (presumed) resignation,—a desire to indulge in reprisals of which the Cabinet does not approve, to risk the Grand Fleet on the German minefields in an attempt to dig the Germans out of their rat-hole, a quarrel with Mr. Churchill etc., etc.,—but it would be profitless to pursue them.

Remove that Bauble!

Although the gentleman who created a scene in the Commons on Tuesday evening by seizing the mace, "shouted inarticulately," we have no doubt that what he actually said, or tried to say, was "Remove that Bauble!" Unfortunately, unlike Cromwell, he was not attended by an armed force to see that his behest was obeyed, and he was incontinently seized by the attendants and removed himself. It has since transpired that he was a certain Mr. Charrington, who has been conducting an anti-football agitation during the war. One can, therefore, sympathise with him and, perhaps, if he had made this dramatic protest a little earlier, it might have been more effective. "Scenes" often do a great deal of good. Samuel Plimsoll only woke Parliament up to the iniquitous grievances of the Mercantile Marine by a hysterical demonstration on the floor of the House. But, unfortunately, the football season is over, and the executives of most of the leading clubs have already decided,—with their tongues in their cheeks,—that there shall be no football next winter, unless the war is over!

Sir Edgar Speyer.

Sir Edgar Speyer's theatrical resignation of all his public positions, his baronetcy any Privy Councillorship strikes one as being rather silly. He is one of the numerous financiers, who maintain the mysterious current between New York, London and Berlin which is regarded with so much suspicion. Sir Edgar Speyer is a German by birth and lived in Germany until 1887, when he took up his residence in London; his naturalisation as an Englishman came comparatively late in life. All his financial dealings have been for the profit of a house that is practically a German firm with branches in London and New York, and all have tended to the exploitation of the London and American Money Markets for the benefit of German enterprise and capital. He can hardly be suprised if at a moment like this he comes under popular suspicion and has to suffer attacks in the Press. We have no doubt he is a "loyal Britisher." But he would do better to suffer in silence.

Science Education for Indians.

The Report of the eleventh annual meeting of the Central Council of the Association for the Advancement of Scientific and Industrial Education, which was held last week in Calcutta, has attracted less attention than it deserves. It contains a record of work that, to a great extent, is a sufficient reply to the criticism often heard that Bengal talks more than it does. The Council did not meet only to pass resolutions urging pleas for Government concessions in respect of the starting and encouragement of indigenous industries and for increased expenditure for technical education, or to draw the attention of Bengal capitalists to the need of organising such industries as are suited to the condition of the province. It presented to the public the fruitful results of its own organised and sustained efforts in the advancement of scientific and industrial education, results on the attainment of which the Council may well pride itself. During the ten years that the Association has been in existence three hundred students have been sent to complete their education in foreign countries; 130 have returned and, what is very gratifying, 120 of them have already found employment.

What the Students are doing?

The mere recital of some of the various branches of industrial and technical life in which these 120 students have found employment reveals how much greater still is the need for such education and training for Indians. It is not only that 22 important foreign and indigenous industries are helped by these students but many of them are employed in different departments of engineering, civil and mechanical, as well as mining. They also take part in insurance work, commercial intelligence, sanitary and municipal engineering, land settlement and finance. The Government has engaged two students as agricultural supervisors, and two as sericultural experts. Another sericultural expert has been employed by the Salvation Army which is engaged in a great and good work. Besides the public works departments of many Native States, the higher Imperial service has also admitted some of the students as professors in some of its higher grade engineering colleges and also as engineers.

London Commercial Examinations.

The Principal of the Elphinstone High School has forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction an interesting report on the London Chamber of Commerce examinations held locally in 1914, embodying in it some suggestions for improving the conditions under which these examinations are held. The Principal points out that the number of candidates appearing for the senior and junior examinations fell from 718 to 692 and from 164 to 129 respectively. The Principal thinks that this drop may be due to the establishment of the College of Commerce by Government. The number of passes also shows a decrease from 270 to 215 (senior) and 29 to 23 (junior), the Principal opining that the low percentage of passes is due to the fact that no check is placed on candidates appearing for the examinations. But, as pointed out by the Director of Public Instruction, the Education Department has no machinery for controlling these classes, especially as they are not aided. The Principal has, in this connection, a suggestion to make, which might possibly remedy this undesirable state of things to some extent. The suggestion is that the Government College of Commerce should assume the control of the examination and that the Government might also consider the possibility of instituting a local examination which should replace those of the London Chamber of Commerce.

Suggestions Unacceptable to Government.

Both these suggestions seem to be unacceptable to the Director as well as the Government, both being of the opinion in regard to the former that "it is not for the present desirable that the College, with its existing programme of work, should undertake this additional duty." As for the other suggestion, Government is of the opinion that success in an examination of the nature proposed would not carry the weight which at present attaches to certificates awarded by the Chamber. We are given to understand in the letter of the Director of Public Instruction that the present Principal of the Government College of Commerce is vigorously opposed to both the suggestions of the Principal of the Elphinstone College, but Mr. Anstey's letter on this subject has not been deemed necessary to be included in the correspondence published. We regret this as undoubtedly the public interested would like to know the grounds on which Mr. Anstey opposes the suggestions. It would be alright if the objection relates to the inability of the Government College to take up the responsibility in the present stage of its career, but if the Principal suggests that the examinations held by his College can never attain the dignity of the London examinations, the sooner such an idea is abandoned the better. It must be the aim of the local institution to make the holding of the examination of an exotic body like the London Chamber gradually unnecessary, by introducing its own examinations and enhancing their value in the public eye.

Official and Personal.

A Madras telegram says:—No official intimation has yet been received in Madras regarding the Hon. Sir Sankaran Nair's appointment to the Viceroy's Executive Council as Member for Education out there is a widespread belief in well-informed circles that his appointment is practically certain.

It is understand that on completion of the work of the Co-operation Committee Sir Edward Maclagan will revert to the Chief Secretaryship of the Punjab Government.

Major-General Campbell from Kohat has taken over the Command of the Peshawar Division, vice Major General Blomfield.

Major-General Young proceeds to Rangoon. Brigadier-General Dunsterville from Jhelum, succeeds him in command of the Peshawar Infantry Brigade.

Mr. E. A. S. Bell, Superintending Engineer, now on special duty under the Mysore Durbar, will succeed Colonel C. A. R. Browne as Agent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, when the latter officer retires next month.

HINT FOR THE TRENCHES.

An Austrian officer, writing to his family, gives the inevitable description of all the trials and hardships he has to suffer, but four-fifths of his letter is taken up with complaints of the microscopic vermin, which in his opinion constitute the worst of his troubles. The subject is not a pleasant one, but as the writer gives a relief, his remedy may be quoted. He has found that orange peel, chopped fine, and scattered under the clothing next the skin is a perfect preventive. He begs his mother to send him nothing but oranges next time she makes up a parcel for him. This is a hint which many in the trenches nowadays may be glad to get.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN EAST.

ENEMY'S STUPENDOUS LOSSES.

DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY IN AMERICA.

ENEMY'S EFFORTS TO AVOID RUPTURE.

In the east between Opatoff and the left of the Vistula and the whole Galician front to Kolomea great masses of enemy on May 16, attacked the Russian positions making the region north and south of Przemysl the centre of their efforts. The losses of the enemy in the whole region are estimated at tens of thousands. The enemy near Jaroslav, despite extraordinary losses, are endeavouring to establish themselves on the right bank of the San. They are bombarding the western forts of Przemysl.

A Paris communiqué says that the French have consolidated the positions recently taken in Belgium. Artillery action continues day and night on the whole front northward of Arras. The Germans are particularly devoting themselves to bombarding Arras. A later communiqué, however, says that uninterrupted rain since Monday evening and a thick mist have prevented any fighting.

President Wilson had a patriotic reception on a visit to the fleet. The German and Austrian ambassadors are displaying the keenest diplomatic activity in trying to avoid a rupture, and have telegraphed to their Governments urging the suspension of submarine attacks on passenger ships pending the diplomatic discussion.

Lord Fisher had a prolonged interview with Mr. Asquith, and Mr. Lloyd George has postponed his trip to the manufacturing centres. A statement on the political situation is expected in Parliament.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

SOMETHING IMPORTANT BREWING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 18.

Lord Fisher has been two days absent from the Admiralty and had a prolonged interview with Mr. Asquith on Saturday.

Mr. Lloyd George also postponed his visit to the great manufacturing centres.

A statement in Parliament on the political situation is expected to-day.

RENEWED DEMAND FOR RECENT FLOTATIONS.

LONDON, May 18.

A feature of the Stock Exchange was the renewed demand for recent flotations consequent upon reported restrictions on further issues. The East Indian fully paid shares rose to 98 5/8.

IMMENSE SLAUGHTER IN THE EAST.

ENEMY LOSE TENS OF THOUSANDS.

ENEMY'S EXTRA-ORDINARY LOSSES.

FURIOUS ATTACKS REPULSED.

BOMBARDMENT OF PRZEMYSL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, May 18.

An official statement says:—

Between Opatoff and the left of the Vistula and the whole Galician front to Kolomea great masses of enemy on May 16th attacked our positions making the region north and south of Przemysl the centre of their efforts.

We repulsed furious attacks left of the Vistula and counter-attacking captured three thousand prisoners and several guns.

The enemy near Jaroslav despite extraordinary losses are endeavouring to establish themselves on the right bank of the San.

They are bombarding the western forts of Przemysl.

Between Przemysl and the great Dniester marshes masses of enemy have been repeatedly slaughtered on wire entanglements but they have succeeded in capturing the trenches of two battalions.

The losses of the enemy in the whole region are estimated at tens of thousands.

The communqué says that the French and British offensive has assisted the Russians to achieve a success at Chavli, inflicting very serious losses.

BIG ENGAGEMENT DEVELOPING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 19.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

London, May 18:—Several correspondents agree that a big engagement is beginning to develop around Jaroslow. Some of the Przemysl forts have been in action. The enemy is approaching from the north-west and south.

The "Daily Mail's" Lemberg correspondent says the Russians have fired the Boroslav oil-field with a diameter of 20 miles and 80,000 tons of petroleum in tanks.

"The Times" correspondent at Petrograd says the Russians hold the railway between Kolomea on the Czernowitz line and the Jablon-Oitza Pass.

A Petrograd semi-official message says the Army in retiring from the Dunajetz front lost at the most 50 guns.

THE SPY PERIL.

TRIAL AT OLD BAILEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 18.

The trial has opened at the Old Bailey of the German Kuepferle on eight charges of communicating naval and military information to the enemy.

KING'S VISITS TO CLYDE.

WORKERS' DETERMINATION.

LONDON, May 19.

King George spent eight hours on Monday and another eight on Tuesday inspecting the works on the Clyde.

His Majesty also reviewed troops at Glasgow and visited the wounded in hospital.

Replying to a Resolution passed by the Fairfield workers the King has sent a telegram expressing his satisfaction at their determination to deal with Goverment work most efficiently and rapidly, adding that this will strengthen the nation's confidence in ultimate victory.

SCENE IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, May 18.

A scene occurred in the House of Commons this evening. A silk-hatted stranger rushed to the floor of the House, seized the mace and shouted inarticularly. The attendants ejected him.

LATER.

The invader of the Commons has been identified as Mr. Charrington, conductor of an anti-football agitation during the war.

POSITIONS IN BELGIUM CONSOLIDATED.

GERMAN ATTACKS STOPPED DEAD.

BOMBARDMENT OF ARRAS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, May 18.

A communique says:—The Germans in Belgium left on the battlefield two-thousand dead and a great number of rifles.

The French have consolidated the positions recently taken.

The Germans last night attempted a very violent counter-attack after a bombardment by guns and bombs. They were repulsed.

Two German counter-attacks in the region of Souchez were stopped dead by our fire.

The French by a night attack have taken group of houses in the region of Ablain.

Artillery action continues by day and night on the whole front northward of Arras. The Germans are particularly devoting themselves to bombarding Arras.

We took to-day further prisoners in Belgium. An attempted German attack in the Berry-au-Bac region was easily repulsed.

UNINTERRUPTED RAIN.

NO FIGHTING IN THE WEST.

PARIS, May 19.

Last evening's communique said:—Uninterrupted rain since Monday evening and a thick mist have prevented any fighting.

Even the cannonade is feeble.

ENEMY'S EFFORT AGAINST YPRES.

BRITISH BEAR THE BRUNT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 19.

The following has been received in Simla from England:—

"The Times" Special Correspondent in North France reviewing the operation of last week says the British have successfully sustained the full weight of the most concentrated effort the enemy has yet attempted to capture Ypres and win his way to Calais. Our lines have bent under the pressure but did not break. Our losses were heavy but have been made good and our line is again solid and reinforced.

We unsuccessfully stormed the slopes of the Aubers Ridge and incurred heavy loss because we had not sufficient high explosives at our command to destroy the German trenches on hill slopes, but the latest advance still in progress is making an appreciable impression on the German defences in front of La Bassee.

EARL KITCHENER'S ASSURING NEWS.

ALL WELL AT GALLIPOLI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 18.

Earl Kitchener stated to-day that he was confident that in the very near future we should be in a satisfactory position to supply ammunition.

The news from Gallipoli was thoroughly satisfactory.

He emphasised the brilliant French successes at Arras.

The Russians were now holding a strong line in West Galicia and had achieved a big counter-offensive in Bukhovina. The German losses had been enormous. The Russians had taken many unwounded prisoners.

Earl Kitchener paid a glowing tribute to General Botha's operations.

THE SINKING OF A E 2.

THREE OFFICERS AND 17 MEN CAPTURED.

LONDON, May 19.

The Admiralty announces that it is presumed that the Turkish report of the sinking of the submarine A E 2 in the Sea of Marmora is true and that three officers and seventeen men were captured out of three officers and twenty-nine men on board.

SITUATION IN AMERICA

ENDEAVOURS TO AVOID A RUPTURE.

KEENEST DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, May 18.

President Wilson had a great reception on a visit to the fleet. A spirit of patriotism was very evident, and many seized the opportunity to inform the President of their support in the international situation. President Wilson was plainly touched by the ovations of the people.

Count von Bernstorff and Dr. Dumba, the German and Austrian Ambassadors, are displaying the keenest diplomatic activity in the endeavour to avoid a rupture.

It is understood that the Ambassadors telegraphed to their governments urging the suspension of submarine attacks on passenger ships during the diplomatic discussion. Austria, particularly, is seeking a peaceful settlement.

THE LUSITANIA OUTRAGE.

STEAMERS GOING FOR ASSISTANCE ATTACKED.

BOSTON, May 19.

The steamer Etonia from Liverpool has arrived here.

She reports that the Etonia and other steamers were attacked by two submarines when they tried to go to the assistance of the Lusitania when they received the latter's call for help.

The Etonia picked up the Lusitania's call forty miles from Kinsale and while steaming thither she was twice pursued by submarines but escaped owing to her superior speed and by steering a zig-zag course.

The steamers City of Exeter and Narragansett had similar experiences.

A torpedo missed the latter by eight feet.

"NOT A MAN TO BE DRUMMED."

SIR EDGAR SPEYER'S ABNEGATION.

LONDON, May 18.

Sir Edgar Speyer has resigned all his public positions, together with his Privy Councillorship and Baronetcy. In a letter to Mr. Asquith he says:—

"I have hitherto treated with disdain all suggestions of treachery and disloyalty, but since they have been repeated by public men I cannot longer remain silent. I am not a man to be drummed into an attitude of justification, but I consider it due to my honour as a loyal Britisher to retire from all public positions."

The Right Hon. Sir Edgar Speyer was created a Baronet in 1906, and a Privy Councillor in 1909. He was born on September 7th 1862 and was the son of Gustavus Speyer and Sofie, daughter of Rudolf Rubino. In 1902 he married Leonora, daughter of Ferdinand, Count Von Stosch, by whom he has a family of three daughters. Sir Edgar was educated at the Real Gymnasium, Frankfort-On-Main, from whence he graduated for a University with honours. He became a partner in his father's three firms, Speyer Brothers, London, Speyer & Co., New York, and L. Speyer-Ellissen, Frankfort-On-Main—1884: resident partner in Frankfort firm till 1887, when he took direction of the London house. In 1914 he resigned active participation in the New York branch. The public positions referred to by Reuter are probably, Chairman of the Underground Railways: Chairman of the Queen's Hall Orchestra: President of Poplar Hospital: a founder of the Whitechapel Art Gallery: member of King Edward's Hospital Fund: Member of the Company Law Amendment Committee.

KING CONGRATULATES GENERAL BOTHA.

FELICITATIONS FROM AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, May 18.

The King has wired to General Botha his congratulations on the success of the Union forces in occupying Windhoek.

Mr. Fisher, the Commonwealth Premier, has cabled "Australia congratulates the Union forces on their entry into the enemy's capital."

A telegram from Pretoria states that Colonel Mentz, operating East of Windhoek, captured 140 prisoners and twenty-five wagons of provisions.

PORTUGUESE CRISIS.

SITUATION MOST CRITICAL.

REPORTED FRESH REVOLUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 18.

A telegram to the "Times" from Madrid, dated the 17th instant, says it is impossible to ascertain details of the events in Portugal, but it is reported that a fresh revolution is raging and that the situation is most critical.

NEW CABINET FORMED.

PREMIER'S CONDITION SATISFACTORY.

LISBON, May 18.

All is quiet and a new Cabinet has been formed. The wounded Premier's condition is satisfactory.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, May 17.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Capt. J. Gledhill, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Capt. C. E. Hartley, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Capt. G. Scott, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Capt. A. L. Shaw, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Capt. J. W. S. Wilson, Royal Scots.
Capt. J. Forbes-Robertson, Border Regiment.
Capt. H. S. Edden, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Lieut. H. Bentley, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut. P. Conran, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut. W. Kelly, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut. C. E. Saunders, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut. A. D. Talbot, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut. F. A. Silk, Hampshires.
Lieut. G. V. Webb, Hampshires.
Lieut. W. G. Pearson, Lowland Engineers.
Lieut. T. Darling, Royal Scots.
Lieut. P. Brierley, East Lancashires.
Lieut. W. G. Cowley, Essex.
Second-Lieut. J. Berrington, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. C. Birch, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. R. R. Brewis, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. H. Broadbent, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. P. V. Davies, Lancashire Fusiliers
Second-Lieut. M. Dewiart, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. A. P. Hudson, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. B. Lowe, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. B. Shelmerdine, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. R. W. Usher, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. J. L. Geddes, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. G. Gibson, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. M. Skitt, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. M. J. O'Connell, Royal Fusiliers.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Lieut. H. Sim, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut. F. Ellis, Royal Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. A. D. Seddon, Royal Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. C. Ainsley, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. D. Morton, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. L. B. Stevens, South Staffords.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

OPATOFF.—In Poland, 35 miles east of Kielce.

KOLOMEA.—In Bukhovina, about 30 miles W.N.W. of Czernowitz.

PRZEMYSL.—In Austrian Galicia, on an affluent of the Vistula, 61 miles W. of Lemberg.

JAROSLAV.—About 15 miles north of Przemysl.

CHAVLI.—In Russia, 77 miles N.N.W. of Kovno, on the railway from Vilna to Libau.

ARRAS.—In Northern France about 23 miles N.W. of Cambrai.

SOUCHEZ.—Six miles north of Arras.

ABLAIN.—Eight miles north-west of Arras.

BERRY-AU-BAC.—A commune of France, in the dept of Aisne, on the Aisne.

NAVAL BASE AT TENEDOS.

COMEDY OF A BLOODLESS OCCUPATION.

SPRING CLEANING THE CITADEL.

M. Paul Erio gives a diverting account of how the British took possession of the island of Tenedos from the bewildered Greek officials who have been in peaceful occupation of it ever since the first Balkan war, although the Treaty of Athens gave it back to Turkey.

As every schoolboy knows, Tenedos is in sight of the Dardanelles—"est in conspectu"—and when the Allied fleet undertook the forcing of the Straits it was only natural it should be chosen as a convenient base. Tenedos is only about 22 miles square with a population of, perhaps, 8000 and a garrison of 40 or 50 men. The military and civil governors and all the high society of the place were seated in and around the little smoky cafe near the sea when a breathless boy announced that the "Ingleezi" were landing. The chiefs repaired with dignified steps to their offices and charged the head of police to inquire into the matter.

Detaching a redpepper from one of the bunches which always hung round the eaves of the cafe and lighting his cigarette, the policeman gloomily started off for an hour's walk, which brought him in sight of a hundred or so sailors busy in setting up tents and sheds for aeroplanes. Such audacious contempt of the authority of Tenedos outraged the feelings of the gendarme, and he was advancing with the idea of entering a protest when he was pulled up by a sentry, who asked him what he wanted. Very politely the Greek stated his rank, title, and mission, but the only reply he received is given as: "Look here, my friend, it's no business of yours what we are doing."

THE ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH.

So he had nothing out to retrace his steps to where the governors were awaiting him, taking counsel together as to the best course to adopt. They were still engaged in this knotty discussion when a messenger came to say that a British officer was waiting to see them at the Citadel. The civil governor begged his colleague to delay until he had time to put on a collar, and the pair arrived before the Citadel just as a company of British gunners were marching through the gates, saluted in dismay by the Greek sentries. It was what the French would call an epic scene, and though intensely comic to some of the onlookers, must have been a sore trial to the two deposed officials, who were bidden to follow the soldiers. Inside the Citadel they found a lieutenant-colonel, most polite, but no waster of words. Without any further preface he simply told them that troops were going to be landed, and the Citadel must be immediately cleaned in readiness. "Now take me to the post office," was his next request, and there the postmaster humbly rose and begged the colonel to take his solitary armchair. Seating himself, the officer remarked: "I shall come here twice a day to censor the letters and the telegrams. From now you are forbidden to despatch anything without my permission."

That was all, and without waiting for an answer the colonel mounted his horse and rode away. The governors decided it was best to yield to the strangers who had invaded their island territory, and an army of several hundred of the inhabitants were soon at work, sweeping away the heaps of century-old dust and filth accumulated in their Venetian Citdel, the pride of their hearts. The British colonel had in sooth accomplished a miracle.

Next day Admiral de Robeck landed, guided by a man in a strange uniform, in whom the natives recognised with stupor an English subject who had hitherto modestly sold them sugar and rice. It was the new police commissioner, whom they were henceforth to obey. The admiral was even more short than the colonel. In an hour or so he had galloped over the whole island, and expressed his opinion on the malodorous and unsavoury condition of the roads, ditches, and drains, in the form of peremptory orders as to the remedies.

Thus began and ended the bloodless occupation of Tenedos. Those who have visited the islands of the eastern Mediterranean will appreciate the exquisite comedy of the entire business.

HIS 79TH APPEARANCE.

George Padmore, a newsvendor, made his seventy-ninth appearance at the Justice Room of the Mansion House on April 19, when he was sentenced by the Lord Mayor to one month's imprisonment, with hard labour, on a charge of assaulting a police constable, who, finding him drunk and shouting at the top of his voice in Cheapside, expostulated with him. Most of Padmore's appearances at the Justice Room had been for drunkenness. In the present case the constable said that when he told him to behave himself the prisoner used filthy language, and subsequently made three dangerous running kicks at him, which, however, he avoided. Then the man threw himself in the carriage way and kicked in all directions when the constable went to pick him up. The officer diverted the traffic to prevent him from being run over, and allowed him to remain in the roadway until assistance arrived. Padmore, in defence, declared that the officer "banged" him first, an allegation which the constable denied.

RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

COMMUNION AND CO-OPERATION ESSENTIAL.

RUSSIA ON HER WAY TO GREATER DEVELOPMENT.

The Russian Empire will be one of the most important factors in the future development of Europe, and on it and the British Empire will depend the peace or otherwise of the world, says the "Review of Reviews." After the war these two Empires will be the most powerful nations, for of the Great Powers the conflict will have bled them least white. Under these circumstances the only possible course for Great Britain is co-operation with Russia; any other course will inevitably lead to friction and war. By co-operation and friendship, the two Empires can secure the peaceful development of Europe. This does not mean that they can secure this end without the assistance of all the other European Powers, which, of course, is essential; but should there be unfriendly feeling between them, then futuro strife is inevitable.

There is nothing to prevent the utmost friendliness between the two countries, except the enormous ignorance in this country regarding Russia. The picture most Englishmen see is that of snow, bombs, secret police, and Siberian prisons. A picture further from the truth could hardly be imagined. But knowledge of Russia's internal politics, of her people, and of her aspirations, there is practically none. Few English people have visited and studied Russia, and but few books have been written on the subject, and these have been read only by a comparatively select company. The only Russian questions that have agitated Great Britain are those which are the result of her bad qualities, which have been flourished before our eyes, while her many virtues are never mentioned, with the natural result that she has to a large extent been judged simply on her vices. That the Russian has vices is inevitable, since no nation is perfect; but though the Russian nature, is, in many respects, very different to the British, in other respects there is a wonderful similarity. There are no inherent differences which can prevent the fullest friendship and goodwill between the two nations once a full understanding of each other is attained; in fact, quite the contrary.

REMARKABLE PROGRESS.

The Russian government, which incidentally is the only form of government which can deal with Russia as she is at present, may seem to us to be antiquated and reactionary, and has done many things which are contrary to our sense of right and justice; Russia admittedly has not advanced so far as Great Britain in the direction of democratic government, but that is chiefly because she began late; her progress along that path, when once she started, has been remarkable, and has been equalled by no other country in Europe. Her late start was due entirely to her geographical position:—

"Living on an immense plain which stretches far into Asia, her population was for centuries constantly exposed to the incursions of lawless, predatory hordes, and this life-and-death struggle culminated in the so-called Mongol domination, during which her native princes were tributary vassals of the great Tartar Khan. Under such circumstances she could hardly be expected to make much social progress, and she was furthor impeded by difficulties of intercourse with the more favoured nations of the West, from whom she was separated by differences of language, customs and religious beliefs. It was as if Europe had been divided into two halves by a formidable barrier, which condemned the unfortunate Russians to isolation."

All her energies were required to establish herself firmly on this plain, and it was not till that was accomplished could she turn her attention to the question of internal development. It was only in 1861 that Russia was able to embark upon any large measure of reform. In that year Alexander II. liberated the serfs, whereby millions of peasants were freed and put in possession of allotments of land. To deal with the new conditions, the Zemstvos, or Provincial and District Councils, composed of elected representatives of the gentry, the peasantry, and the towns-people, were established to deal with local administration. These Zemstvos have ever since been the strongholds of progress, and forerunners of constitutionalism in Russia. The Judicial system was reformed at the same time.

Thus a little over fifty years ago slavery existed in Russia, and now she possesses a National Elective Assembly in the Duma, which, though it has not much power, is yet a check on the autocracy, and is an earnest of more to come. This is, indeed, remarkable progress, and we need not fear for its eventual continuance.

A NATIONAL CHARACTERISTIC.

Russian progress is accomplished in a different manner to that in Great Britain. It is not a steady forward movement, but consists of great leaps forward, followed invariably by reactionary retreat. This apparently inevitable period of reaction after reform is due to the national characteristic of the Russian temperament, which is—

"an intense impatience to obtain gigantic results in an incredibly short space of time. Unlike the English, who crawl cautiously along the rugged path of progress, looking attentively to the right and to the left, and seeking to avoid obstacles and circumvent opposition by conciliation and compromise, the Russian dashes boldly into the unknown, keeping his eye fixed on the distant goal and striving to follow a bee-line, regardless of obstacles and pitfalls. The natural consequence is that his moments of sanguine enthusiasm are frequently followed by hours of depression bordering on despair, when he is inclined to attribute his failure to some malign influence rather than to his own recklessness. When in this depressed mood the more violent natures are apt to have recourse to extreme measures." (Wallace.)

Again and again the violent action of the reformers has led to excesses which have given the Government the excuse for repressive and reactionary measures, all of which have attracted the notice of the outside world. The great advances that Russia has already made is a certain promise that the progress will continue, and the welding together of the nation by this war will give it a further impetus. The reiterated statement of the Germans as to the Russians being barbarians finds belief nowhere, as a reference to her large contribution to every branch of science, art, and literature at once confirms.

INHERENTLY DEMOCRATIC.

Russia has the finest material in the world from which to produce a democratic country. Her peasants, of whom Mr. Stephen Graham has given such illuminating accounts—numbering 140 million, or more than 80 per cent. of the total population—are inherently democratic. Scattered in small villages, they own most of the arable land in Russia. Each village is practically a small republic owning land on a communal system; their affairs are regulated by the Mir, or village council, in which every point is fully debated. The Central Government scarcely touches the village except as regards the collection of taxes, the provision of police, and drawing conscripts for the army.

The Russian peasant is almost universally praised both by the pro-and anti-Russians. He alone of the peoples of Europe is truly and naturally religious.

His religion is based on common sense.

The first and cardinal point of the peasant's whole outlook on life is that he believes in God, and that he sees the will of God in all things, and that he regards a man who disbelieves in God as something abnormal, and not only abnormal, but silly. He believes in God because it seems to him nonsensical not to do so.

This enables him to do much that in other countries would be impossible. He is uneducated, to be sure, but has sound practical common sense. In a short time he will no longer be uneducated. Great strides of late have been made in the establishment of schools all over the country. This is due chiefly to the efforts of the Zemstvos. The Russian peasant is anxious to learn, and especially such as have left the farm for the industrial life. As yet the peasant has had practically no influence on the forms of government, but with fuller education, he will be the determining factor, and it is probable that he will always be actuated by his democratic principles.

It is certain that Russia has a long way to go before she reaches the standard of constitutional freedom enjoyed by the countries of the West, as it will be a difficult task to encroach on the firmly intrenched bureaucracy, but that she will attain that end is certain. Britain's endeavour must be to help and encourage Russia on her way to greater development. To do this she must get to know the Russian character and ideals in all its aspects. The bad side of Russia has been put continuously before us, but fully to extend friendship and help we must not be content with knowing only one side, but must study the true Russian, and we shall find that he is a person with whom we can enter into the fullest communion and co-operation.—"Review of Reviews."

DOCTORS' WAR HISTORY.

A committee, under the presidency of the Director-General, Army Medical Service, had been formed to provide the necessary authority for the compilation of an adequate Medical History of the War. In connection with each of the chief subdivisions of the work military and civilian members have been appointed, except in the case of the section of hygiene, where both members are military. The constitution of the committee, under the presidency of the Director-General, is as follows:—

Medicine—Lieut.-Col. O. L. Robinson, R.A.M.C., and Professor Sir William Osler, M.D., F.R.S.

Surgery—Lieut.-Col. E. M. Pilcher, M.B., and Col. F. F. Burghard, M.D.

Pathology and Bacteriology.—Col. Sir William Leisman, M.B., F.R.S., and Captain F. W. Andrewes, M.D., F.R.S.

Statistics—Lieut.-Col. H. P. W. Barrow, R.A.M.C., John Brownlee, M.D., D.Sc., and Lieut.-Col. W. N. Barron, R.A.M.C.

Hygiene and Sanitation—Col. W. H. Horrocks, M. B., and Lieut.-Col. W. W. Beveridge, M.B.

Historical and Secretarial—Captain F. Brereton, R.A.M.C., and W. M. Fletcher, M. D., F.R.S.

In each section the members of the committee have been given authority to co-opt for the purposes of the section other persons, and it is hoped that in the various sections the best results of the varied experience now being gained will be selected and arranged for publication in the Medical History, and not left to be distributed in scattered communications published independently by individual observes.

THE POPE AND BELGIAN INTEGRITY.

The "Petit Parisien's" Rome correspondent says that the "Messaggero" understands the Pope Benedict XV gave a formal pledge to the Belgian Government to support by every means the integral reconstitution of Belgium "whatever may be the issue of the conflict." The Pope is stated to have renewed the pledge in a letter which Mgr. Deploige, Professor at the University at Louvain, has been instructed to hand to Cardinal Mercier. His Holiness, however, reserves to himself the right shortly to make public his resolution in a special document.

VAGARIES OF A BENGAL MAGISTRATE.

VITIATING A TRIAL.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED BY HIGH COURT.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" publishes the following particulars of a case and the proceedings in the Calcutta High Court in a recent appeal case before Justices Chitty and Beachcroft:—

Here are the main facts of the case. In August 1914, Babu Surendra Nath Choudhury sent a letter to the Sub-Inspector of the Chuadanga Police station, charging one Paran Mandal with theft. The Sub-Inspector after investigation found the charge to be false but neither did he recommend the prosecution of Surendra Nath nor did Paran Mandal pray for his prosecution. After more than four months, that is, on the 25th of January 1915, Mr. Hamilton, I.C.S., all of a sudden, issued a warrant against Surendra Nath to answer a charge under section 211 of the I. P. Code for giving false information. On the 8th February the accused appeared before the Magistrate and he was forthwith examined. The case was adjourned to the 18th of February and the accused was directed to produce his witnesses. On the 18th ten witnesses were examined after which the accused applied for process to examine five witnesses more but the District Magistrate declined to do so on the ground that the application for time and issue of process was made obviously to cause delay. On the 25th of February one more witness was examined and on the following day the accused was convicted and sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused appealed to the Sessions Judge of Jessore who made a reference to the High Court in which he stated that, in his opinion, Mr. Hamilton had held the trial in contravention of law and his judgment was faulty. The Sessions Judge further observed that it did not clearly appear how the District Magistrict came to take cognizance of the case. For, the investigating Sub-Inspector did not recommend the prosecution of the accused. Under the law the Magistrate should have waited until some aggrieved person had appeared and complained. The supervising Police Inspector was examined by the Magistrate on the 26th January, a day after the warrant was issued; but Mr. Hamilton insisted that he had examined him on the 25th, a statement which was contradicted by that Inspector. Mr. Orr, Deputy Legal Remembrancer, appeared for Mr. Hamilton and opposed the reference.

The following edifying scene then occurred before the bench of Justices Chitty and Beachcroft:—

"Mr. Orr: The Magistrate says that he did not take cognizance of the case of his own motion. He examined the supervising Inspector before the warrant was issued.

Mr. Justice Chitty: Is there any explanation?

Mr. Orr: The District Magistrate has sent his explanation to the Legal Remembrancer.

Mr. Justice Chitty: Is it true that the Inspector did not recommend the prosecution?

Mr. Orr: No.

Mr. Justice Chitty: How then the Judge got that.

Mr. Justice of Beachcroft: I have got the deposition of the Inspector. It is dated the 26th of January.

Mr. Orr: The Inspector dated it The Magistrate does not fill in dates. The Magistrate said that the date was put in by the Inspector. I have good reason to say that. The Magistrate said in his letter that on the complaint of the Inspector he issued the warrant.

ADMISSION OF IRREGULARITY.

Mr. Justice Chitty: What about the examination of the accused. He was examined before any prosecution witness was examined.

Mr. Orr: Having issued the warrant the Magistrate sent for the accused and on his appearing before the Magistrate he examined the accused. He really did it only to see what defence the accused had. I admit it is an irregularity.

Mr. Justice Beachcroft: What is the purport of that examination.

Mr. Orr: Only to ascertain what the accused had to say on his letter of complaint accusing Poran.

Mr. Justice Chitty: You admit that it is an irregularity.

Mr. Orr: Yes that evidence of the accused cannot be used. The Magistrate examined the man at a wrong stage.

Mr. Justice Chitty: The complaint of the accused is that he wanted to examine five more witnesses but no opportunity was given to examine those witnesses.

Mr. Justice Beachcroft: On the 18th four defence witnesses were present in Court. The Magistrate examined only two. The accused wanted to examine some more witnesses but the Magistrate refused to examine them on the ground that it would cause unnecessary delay, although the charge had not then been framed. This is wrong.

Mr. Justice Chitty—Certainly he is wrong in shutting out the defence witnesses.

Mr. Orr—It is an irregularity.

Mr. Justice Chitty.—It is a fatal irregularity vitiating the trial before the Magistrate. Do you admit that?

Mr. Orr.—I admit that.

Mr. Justice Chitty.—Then you need not trouble about the other matter of taking cognizance of the case."

THE JUDGMENT.

And their Lordships delivered the following judgment:—

"This was a reference by the Sessions Judge of Jessore in the matter of Surendra Nath Chowdhury who was convicted by the District Magistrate under section 211 I.P. Code and sentenced to fourteen days rigorous imprisonment. The prosecution commenced by the issue of a warrant on the 25th January. The deposition of the inspector on which the Magistrate acted was dated by the inspector the 26th January. The Magistrate in his explanation said that he issued the warrant on the complaint of the inspector. That was sufficient to dispose of that question. It might be that the police inspector put the wrong date. The proceedings in the conduct of the case were irregular in more than one respect. The examination of the accused by the Magistrate at the commencement of the trial might be to enable the accused to say something about his complaint but the Magistrate was in error in not examining him in the ordinary course. The charge was framed on the 18th February and before that the accused named five witnesses. On the 18th four defence witnesses were present in court two of whom were examined and two were given up. The accused then applied for processes against five more witnesses. The Magistrate refused the application on the ground that it would cause unnecessary delay. How he came to such a conclusion when he had just framed the charge was not clear. This irregularity was sufficient to vitiate the trial. We set aside the conviction of and the sentence passed on the accused. Under the circumstances of the case we do not think it necessary to direct a retrial of the case."

Anent the above case the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" remarks:—

"Is it fair that when Mr. Hamilton can abuse his authority in this manner he should have any judicial powers and sit like a dread nightmare on the innocent people of his district? There are lots of works other than judicial in which he can be employed and where he can do no harm to others. As we once suggested, the Fishery Commissionership may at least be revived for him, or better still, he may be given a commission in Lord Kitchener's new Army, in which he may find plenty of scope for his super-abundant energies and activities."

A GERMAN CARTOON.

(NOT GENTLEMEN).

Simplicissimus. *Munich.*

John Bull at the Fancy Dress Shop.

"What costume shall I wear so that no one will know me?"
"Why not go as a gentleman?"

Not Gentlemen.

Germania loquitur,—

The English are *not gentlemen,*—we know
Of gentility they have some sorry notions;
For instance they don't pillage old chateaux,
Or toast their Sovereign Lord with stolen potions;
Indeed, the usual conduct they put on
Would quite outrage a noble Prussian *"von."*

The English are *not gentlemen,*—they fight
With weapons innocent of infant gore;
And seem to take a most plebian delight
In keeping babes and women out of war;
They lack that culture which inspires the Huns
To write across a murder *"Gott mit Uns:"**

The English are *not gentlemen,*—they drag
Barbarians into warfare, from the East
Rally *rude* warriors round their vulgar flag—
To further swell the Saturnalian feast;
But on our "frightfulness" such will not poach
They fight,—pooh, pooh!—*"Sans peur et sans reproche."*

The English are *not gentlemen,*—their speech
Is some weird common language called the Truth;
And in the speaking of it (we beseech
Thee mighty Mars to hearken!) train their youth!
Instead of teaching them to glibly suckle
The Valkyrie's breast and learn how to swashbuckle.

The English are *not gentlemen,*—but when
Our legions are installed in Piccadilly
We hope to conquer even British phlegm;
And make them,—worthy subjects of our Billy,
Eat Rhine-pig sausages and they 'll then
(*"Der mensch ist was er isst"*)† be "gentlemen."

KAI KUSHROU ARDASCHIR.

* God with us.—Imperial Motto.

† "A man is what he eats"—German proverb.

STOIC AIRMAN.

FOOT CUT OFF BUT LANDED HIS AEROPLANE.

A remarkable instance of stoical heroism on the part of a French aviator is related by the "Petit Journal's" correspondent with the Northern Army. The pilot, whose father was killed in one of the first engagements of the war, was ordered to go with a sergeant to bombard a corner of the Belgian coast where the Germans were showing unusual activity. They had to pass over the region where Lieutenant Garros, the famous aviator, by destroying two Aviatiks within a fortnight, had exasperated the Germans to the length of putting into position a hundred anti-aircraft guns.

The Frenchman dropped bombs, and then turned homeward, rising to 9,000 feet to avoid the storm of shot and shell raging around them. Suddenly a shell smashed the axle of the front wheels, and cut off the pilot's foot, making a great hole in the side of the car. The wind caused by the projectile rocked the aeroplane, and it began to plunge violently. The compass was shaken out, and hurtled downward on the heads of the cheering Germans below.

The pilot, summoning all his energies, regained control of the machine, and kept on, paying no heed to the hail of shrapnel. They had fifteen miles to go before safety could be reached. The sergeant thought all was up with them, and putting his left arm round the pilot, asked:—"Shall I take the helm?" The pilot answered: "No! no. Leave me alone. Trust me; we'll get back to France all right."

The aeroplane then swayed about, and something seemed wrong with the steering gear. The pilot, bending down, brought up his severed foot, which had jammed the steering controls. "Here, take this," he said; "I shall not need it any more." Then gritting his teeth and stuffening his weakening muscles, he clung to the levers, and at last got to the camp. The pilot landed the machine cleverly on the uninjured back wheels, and crawled out unaided through the hole made by the German shell. Only when he reached Zuydcoote did he faint.

The daring pilot is to have the Legion of Honour, and the sergeant the Medaille Militaire, for their bravery.

LATEST CABLES.

(Received after 2 a.m.)

POLITICAL SITUATION.

"ANYTHING MAY HAPPEN."

LONDON, May 19.

'Nothing settled'; 'Anything may happen' sums up the newspapers' review of the political situation.

The "Daily Telegraph" asserts that Lord Fisher's resignation has not been accepted.

"The Times" says that nothing is likely to be decided till the Unionist leaders have obtained support at a meeting of the party.

The "Daily Express" states that Lord Milner may join the Ministry.

Speaking at Wigan Lord Derby said that nothing was further from his wish than a Coalition Government.

HOME RACING

LONDON, May 19.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that as the result of a conference between Mr. Asquith and the Jockey Club three-fourths of race meetings will be cancelled.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, May 17.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

SECOND-LIEUTENANTS.—R. Carnan, E. L. Cope, G. Gorst, W. Heape, E. Henderson and H. Owen, all East Lancashires; J. Bodley, J. M. Knight, C. Smith, T. Troubridge, H. A. C. Williams and G. R. Wyndham, all King's Royal Rifles; E. Chalker, F. Mulqueen, J. O'Beirne, A. C. Russell and G. Dalton, all Artillery; W. Ebsworth, E. Miller, J. Stackhouse, H. Stott and C. Watson, all Sherwoods; N. Shaw-Stewart, W. Houblon, C. Pennefather and J. H. Rodney, all Rifle Brigade; the Hon. J. Bowes-Lyon, H. Quekett, and R. McC. Ritchie, all Black Watch; L. E. Milburn, D. Pretty and G. Stebbings, all Suffolks; A. D. M. Brown and G. L. Sommerville, both Royal Lancasters; O. Dodwell and F. G. Morgan, both York and Lancasters; G. Wookly and W. Owbridge, both East Yorkshires; D. Bullock and H. Corbett, both Devons; A. Birch-Jones and L. Garrett, both Worcesters; C. Holmstrom and A. G. Newman, both Cheshires; F. Aston and W. Wacher, both Berkshires; A. L. Bishop and P. Elliott, both Middlesex; E. Guinness and A. L. Ramsay, both Royal Irish Regiment; G. G. Thomson and P. Washington, both North Staffords; G. H. Leigh and M. Prismall, both Thirteenth Londons; L. Chasey, Wessex Engineers; R. Mesney, Warwicks; H. Lonergan, East Surreys; T. S. Bowman, Royal Fusiliers; W. H. Anderson, Gloucesters; H. G. Clifford, Lincolns; C. Corbett, Welsh Regiment; G. C. Weston Hampshires; R. Fish, Yorkshires; H. Eldridge, Northamptons; H. Beacall, Shropshire Light Infantry; D. Seath, Cameronians; A. H. Hutchinson, Yorkshire Light Infantry; H. Parkes, Irish Rifles; C. D. Newland, Argyll and Sutherlands; W. J. Chamberlain, South Wales Borderers; D. R. Macphail, South Lancashires; R. A. King, Dublin Fusiliers; A. Sedgwick, Londons; R. Panton.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Horne, Seaforths.

CAPTAINS.—W. Eales, E. G. Frost and J. Tully, all Middlesex; D. Burges and H. Spear, both Gloucesters; P. H. Collins and H. Hincks, both York and Lancasters; K. Arnott, East Lancashires; R. Raffles; Welsh Fusiliers; C. Tee, Irish Rifles; J. D. Beckett, Hampshires; R. B. Young, Sherwoods; T. Aubertin, Black Watch; R. C. Money, Cameronians; A. A. Lyle, First Londons; E. G. Kimber, Thirteenth Londons; W. G. West, 28th Londons.

LIEUTENANTS:—R. F. Bruce, A. W. Duke, A. P. Dickie and H. R. McCabe, all Black Watch; C. S. Kennedy, P. Munro-Faure and J. P. Wylie, all Sherwoods; P. H. Austin and G. C. Vaughan, both Devons; A. N. Hooper and E. A. Sutton, both Medicals; A. Leitch, Welsh Engineers; G. M. Bidie, Royal Scots; P. Parker, Lincolns; R. S. Boothby, East Lancashires; H. C. Jebb, Royal Lancasters; R. Wynter, Worcesters; A. D. Middleton, Northamptons; E. D. Clark, Cheshires; W. S. Wylie, York and Lancasters; N. West, Berkshires; R. D. Hunter, Cameronians; G. Gartlan, Irish Rifles; A. Brocklehurst, King's Royal Rifles.

THE WEAKNESS OF GERMANY.

BLUNDERS IN DIPLOMACY.

AN IMPARTIAL AMERICAN CRITICISM.

In the following letter to the American publicist, Dr. Paul Carus, which is printed in the "Japan Advertiser, Mr. Poultney Bigelow, the well-known American author and historian gives a criticism of German policy. While admitting always the great achievements of the Fatherland and appreciating fully the fine character of German culture, he sees its drawbacks; and his intimacy with the Kaiser causes Mr. Bigelow to be what many of the intolerant would consider a lenient judge of the Emperor's character. Yet he is fully aware of the defects in the German administration. Thus the letter quoted below is the criticism of a candid lover of Germany.

My dear Dr. Carus: Your flattering proposal that I send you my views at this moment regarding William II. shall be answered briefly and frankly—at any other time I would have said, with alacrity. But in this great world struggle it would please me more to bury myself in my forest retreat and emerge only after the now fighting forces had shaken hands and returned to their wasted fields and ruined houses.

My acquaintance with William II. commenced during the great Franco-German War of 1870-'71, when we were youngsters, each in charge of his tutor at Potsdam. For twenty-five years our relations remained of so friendly, not to say confidential, a nature that in so far as circumstances permitted, I was a favoured guest at most of the German court functions—including the military ones, which to me were the most interesting and important.

This happy friendship ceased in 1896, and I have but myself to blame. William II. has consistently followed ideals of the purest and loftiest character—they have led him to conclusions which I respect but cannot share.

After our Potsdam days William II. went to school at Kassel and then to Bonn University, myself graduating at the Norwich Academy in Connecticut and afterwards at Yale.

William II. is a Hohenzollern through and through, and a gentleman into the bargain—which can be said of very few of the illustrious line, least of all of the husband of his great-grandmother, Queen Louise, of blessed memory.

In 1896 appeared the first two volumes of my history of the German struggle for liberty (1806-'13)—it was not pleasing to the Berlin court. It was not in the spirit of Treitschke—for whom I had immense respect personally, but none whatever as a philosophic historian. Every school child in Germany learns of Frederick William II. as the saviour of his country; to me he was the prime cause of her disgrace at Jena and the chief stumbling-block to her uprising in 1813. The real hero of German liberty, in my book, is Queen Louise.

TROUBLE WITH THE BOERS.

However, it was impossible that William II. should for ever publicly consort with one who not only believed in government for and by the people, but who was so tactless as perpetually to say so in print. The year 1896 would have closed my career as Imperial guest for another reason. It was the year of the Jameson raid, and in that year I spent six months visiting the important people in South Africa and studying the effects of a very unfortunate telegram launched by William II. against the suzerainty of Great Britain as a colonial empire. This now legendary cable, whatever its literal wording, said to the Boer mind that when the followers of Paul Kruger should need help they were to look not to Westminster but to Potsdam for relief.

The consequence of this dispatch was to encourage the spirit of separation in Pretoria and Bloemfontein; then came the great Boer War, and then the prolongation of that war for at least a whole year because the Boer confidently looked for a great German army as per promises made by alleged representatives of William II.

Personally I have no evidence that William II. ever made an official promise to help the Boers against England in 1900; if he had made such a promise he would have kept it. I have never known William II. to tell a falsehood; I have never known him to accuse another of falsehood. But he was often created false impressions by giving way to the generous impulses of his nature—and the Kruger telegram is a glaring illustration. German officialdom has vainly sought to assure the world that there was nothing but innocence in this dispatch. They are fools who can be made to regard it so.

During the Boer War and every year thereafter I was in Germany, and felt but one strong national ambition—a thirst for war with England; a growing feeling that the German court wanted war, and that it was a pity to miss so fine an opportunity as the Boer War for attacking a rival when her army was occupied 6,000 miles away.

Of course I wrote of German policy in 1896 as freely as I write these lines—nor did my book, "White Man's Africa," give any more pleasure at Potsdam than my history of Germany in her days of shame.

DEFEAT FOR OFFICIAL GERMANY.

So now you have my confession—and in it you may read the reason why in 1915 I look for peace dictated, not by William II., but by the Allies.

Nor is this incompatible with my opinion in this month of October, 1914, that William II. has in this campaign proved himself the greatest soldier since Frederick the Great, a prediction which I published in 1889, when the Press of the world was slandering him most persistently and when I deemed it my duty to give a true picture of his character, which picture is true today after an interval of twenty-five years. But at this moment I am concerned not with William II., the man whom I shall always love for his manly qualities, but with William II. as responsible leader of a great nation in arms, and therefore the head of a power capable of wrecking or elevating any social structure within his reach.

It is idle for us Americans to talk of official Germany as our Germany—the land of Goethe and Schiller, Helmholtz and Humboldt, Schubert and Wagner. The great poets and singers, philosophers and physicists, preachers and writers—these make up the ideal Germany of American students. But if you love those names and what they stand for, do not waste your time amidst Germany's ruling classes. You may go to all royal functions in Berlin and never suspect that there is such a thing as a gentleman or a scholar in Germany, save with a sword at his side and a helmet on his head.

Since the simple days of 1870-71 the military ideals of Germany have changed—the German soldier then was the citizen trained to defend his Fatherland. To-day Germany is dominated by a school of soldiers, thinkers, and officials who clamour for German expansion and hiss down the moderate, wise people who deplore bloodshed as a means of spreading commercial prosperity.

WHAT GERMANS THINK OF ENGLAND.

Germans of the moderate school are loyal to their army but cannot approve of the latter-day mania for a big navy and correspondingly big colonial territory. But, as before remarked, the modertes in Germany are howled and hissed down by the mob of military-minded expansionists who have convinced themselves that England owes her position to her colonies and that with the conquest of England, Germany will at once be the ruler of the world.

What I say is not at random, but the result of intimate intercourse with Germans of every social plane and in every part of the world—including New Guinea and Kiao-chau.

No German will believe that England has drawn her colonies to her by the magnet of generous treatment and civil liberty. To-day England can count upon troops from any one of her self-governing colonies—I venture to say that she can draw more from the single West India island of Jamaica than can Germany from her one million square miles of colonial empire where she has ruled supreme for a full generation.

The German whom I know talks German, sings German and sheds his blood for Germany; but when he talks of being a colonist it is under the British flag, not that of William II. During the Boer War I had occasion to address the Royal Economic Society in Munich under the presidency of the illustrious Professor Bentano, and afterwards, the International Geographical Congress in Berlin. At each of these gatherings, where I spoke in German and was listened to by crowded audiences of the highest German culture, I made the point clear that when England should have won in South Africa the Boers would then under the British flag enjoy for the first time true liberty and self-government. This was each time received by howls of sceptical laughter!

Who is laughing now when Boer and Briton are standing shoulder to shoulder against the man who penned the Kruger dispatch of 1896?

BLUNDERING DIPLOMACY.

In 1898 the United States was at war with Spain, and the American navy performed one of the finest feats of which a naval commander is capable when Admiral Dewey entered a port sown with mines and sent to the bottom all there was of nautical Spain in the Far East.

Then was the time for official Germany to have shown her traditional friendship for this country. Instead of that she sent to Manila Bay a fleet larger than that of any other power—a fleet that looked like a menace and that acted like a menace. It was an official blunder analogous to the Kruger dispatch. The one made Englishmen feel that Germany was seeking cause for quarrel; Manila made Americans realize that nothing but England stood between her and German ambition.

Of course official Germany saw that it had blundered at Manila as at Pretoria; and of course the official Press commenced to explain and to accuse Dewey of having exaggerated his feats. But it was nevertheless a sad blunder! Then William II. sent over his younger brother who had been admiral in Chinese waters when our Dewey was there; but this mission proved a blunder. Admiral Dewey would not come forth to greet Prince Henry, and a case full of Red Eagle orders of the third and fourth class had to be shipped back again to Berlin because no one here would accept them except a few who would accept anything.

Why weary with details? Suffice it to say that whilst German merchants and German scholars have been for the past thirty years enriching themselves in England and in every British colony and spreading the fame of German wares and German culture, official Germany has been as industriously spreading distrust and rumours of war. In the one port of Singapore I have counted at one moment twenty-five funnels of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company of Bremen; her ships carried the British mails throughout Malaya; German merchants were quietly absorbing the trade of England's Far East as they had that of South America. All was going smoothly for the German individual colonist and merchant. How often have I heard him say: "I am doing very well—if only my "verdammte" Government would leave me alone!"

ENGLAND'S HIGH IDEALS.

Let an Englishman try to do business in Germany or in a German colony, and he will repent it. Germans in a British colony have the same rights as an Englishman or American—and no wonder that "made in Germany" has ceased to be ornamental in British eyes!

William II. is making a splendid war—if war even can be splendid. He has justified my most sanguine predictions, for I know the perfection of his war machine, having campaigned with his troops in every one of his twenty corps manoeuvres. My German friends write me that I should illumine the American Press by telling of German virtue and Franco-Belgico-British brutality and perfidy. My German friends believe their cause is sacred; William II. feels too that he has been forced into war.

But what of it?

Let us look ahead, as we did in the Boer War!

England is the only country whose flag throughout the world stands for civil liberty and self-government. The degradation of England on the high seas would be a loss to all the world—chiefly to small neutral powers like Norway, Holland, etc. All the world trades freely with England, and profits by the liberality of her commercial legislation. The German talk about England's trade despotism is mere electioneering.

My German friends are never weary of painting India as a field for British barbarity and cupidity—they revel in Verestchagin's romantic painting—Sepoys blown from the mouths of British cannon. But come with me and let me show you the real India—her schools and colleges, her thousands of miles of railway and telephones, her incomparable highways, canals, public buildings, and above all, her body of civil servants who rule three hundred millions of heterogeneous natives more easily than could ten times that number of German officials backed by ten times the number of Prussian troops. Think of these three hundred millions in India and only seventy-five thousand white soldiers by way of garrison! Could there be any more astounding evidence that British rule in India is the rule of reason, and not merely of the sword?

And now, dear Dr. Carus, I am done. I have written to you as I would to one of my German friends. My family is English on both sides, and has been settled here since 1630. Of course I have my prejudices—nor can I conceal them. But you know that I love Germany, having lived there even since 1866—not continuously but off and on for more than forty years. So soon as the war is over I shall go there again; and feel sure that, however much they may be angry with you for publishing this, and with me for penning it, time will prove that, much as I love my own country, Germans have to-day no more sincere and sympathetic critic than their friend and yours.

RUTHENIAN WAITING FOR EXECUTION.

Photo by Underwood and Underwood.

Ruthenian spies, who had been captured by the Austrians when the latter re-occupied a section of Galicia, are seen here guarded by two infantrymen awaiting their turn of execution.

RAILWAY COLLISION AT ALANDI.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 18.

At the City Magistrate's Court, to-day, Driver G. T. Walsh, of the Southern Mahratta Railway was charged by Inspector King, of the Railway Police, with having run a mixed train at an excessive speed against the signals and with having failed to stop it at the outer signal at Alandi, three stations away from Poona, as required by the rules and thereby running into another mixed train at Alandi, on the 6th April last, causing damage to engines to the extent of Rs. 3,000.

Mr. Dandavate, a High Court Pleader, defended the accused and cross-examined Mr. Crichton, D. T. S. on railway technicalities at a considerable length.

The case is proceeding.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

THE POLICE SPY'S STATEMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, May 19.

In the Lahore Conspiracy case yesterday the police spy, Kirpal Singh who had been deputed by the Deputy Superintendent Liyaqat Hayat Khan to get in touch with the conspirators made a long statement wherein he explained how he won the confidence of the accused through his cousin Belwan Singh Sowar; how he entered into their plans and not only took part in their discussion but suggested raids and dacoities in order to get the conspirators together and facilitate their arrest, how the conspirators prepared bombs and secured arms, how they entrusted him with the duty of bringing men from Dadher for a general rising originally fixed for the 21st and later changed to 19th February, 1915, how agents and emissaries were sent in various directions to collect and bring men to Lahore, how he kept the police informed of the intentions and movements of the accused, how his telegram of the 15th February reached the police at Amritsar late, how the police came eventually on the 20th February and arrested the seven accused in the Gawal Mandi house. Bela Singh Zaildar was his constant associate who kept close to him unknown to conspirators and helped him in working out his scheme. The witness identified 25 of the accused.

POLICE SUB-INSPECTOR ROUGHLY HANDLED.

FIGHT OVER COLLISION BETWEEN TICCAGHARY AND TRAM CAR.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 19.

A disturbance is reported to have occurred about six o'clock on Monday evening in Upper Chitpore Road during which Sub-Inspector Hem Chandra Lahiri of the Burtolla Thana is said to have been rather roughly handled. It appears that the Sub-Inspector with another officer of the same grade of the Jorabagan police station was travelling in mufti in a tram car in Upper Chitpore Road. The car collided with a hackney carriage when it is said the conductor jumped off and assaulted the carter. Sub-Inspector Hem Chandra is reported to have interfered and was struck across the face by the conductor with his ticket punch. A free fight then ensued between some of the passengers, a number of carters who arrived on the scene and about twenty tramway conductors whose cars were brought to a standstill near the place. Information was sent to the nearest Thana and a posse of constables quickly arrived and quieted the disturbance. Inquiries are proceeding. No arrests have yet been made.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF WAR RELIEF FUND.

P. W. INSPECTOR SENTENCED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 19.

The Sub-divisional Officer of Jamtara disposed of a case in which Swiney, P. W. Inspector, East Indian Railway, was charged with criminal breach of trust. It has alleged that the accused was entrusted with the duty of collecting subscriptions of the Karmator branch of the War Relief Fund. It was also said that the accused took eight annas from each cooly and one rupee from each mate which amounted to Rs. 200. The prosecution case was that out of it the accused deposited some money and misappropriated the rest. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Are you in an office all day—Smoking, too? You probably have frequent headaches but they needn't last long—Stearn's Headache Cachets are the best throat relief on the market. They stimulate the seditions and refresh the mouth. 5

VISIT TO KRUPP'S.

MORE BIG GUN SURPRISES IN STORE.

Mr. Gustav C. Roeder, the German-American representative of the "New York World," whose services in publishing the views of the Kaiser on the present war through the medium of his interview with Herr Ballin has been reported, gives a full page description of Krupp's works at Essen, and how 46,000 men are toiling night and day in the manufacture of guns and ammunition. The correspondent's name and his avowed mission to present the German side of the case to American readers, were a sufficient passport to the great works, but he had to satisfy the military and police and the directors of his credentials before being allowed to set one foot inside the plant writes the "Daily Telegraph's" New York correspondent.

Mr. Roeder was once an officer in the American navy, and he has some expert knowledge of ordinance and armaments, but the details he presents in the "New York World" disclose no secrets, and the unusual complacency of the authorities was undoubtedly due to a desire that the outside public should be informed that Krupp's experts are racking their brains hourly to devise novel engines of war, to find substitutes for any materials of which there may be a shortage, and to prove, in brief, that the alleged scarcity of German ammunition is a mere myth concocted by European "eye-witnesses" to bulldoze the confiding Allies.

It is declared that the war has added 10,000 to Krupp's force of employes, that 150,000 members of families of employes at the front are being supported, and that the war has been the means of increasing the pay of everyone.

"NEW ENGINES OF WAR."

Roeder says that the guns, or mortars as they call them in Essen, of the "Schoene Bertha" type, the 42-centimetre wonders which Krupp's constructed in the greatest secrecy, are being built in plenty, and the same experts have "succeeded in creating new engines of war more powerful and more death-dealing than any ever dreamed of by the most enthusiastic artillerists." How far this claim is true, Mr. Roeder does not know, because he saw no tests.

In the same way that another German-American citizen, Mr. von Wiegand, devoted three-fourths of a long cabled article recently to describing the vast difficulties in the way of anybody interviewing the Pope, so does Mr. Roeder, his compatriot and confrere on the "New York World," exhaust most of his page in proving that none but the elite are allowed to cross the sacred portals of Krupp's gunshop.

"In Essen every stranger is under constant guard, and under the most exact scrutiny of secret service men."

One would judge that the average foreigner in England leads a joyous life by comparison with the unhappy alien who shows his nose within a few miles of Essen. All are suspect until they prove their identity to the satisfaction of the military and police and the Krupp directors. Even then, it appears, not even the German-American can have more than a glimpse of the great plant, although he may bring a big parcel of documents proving that he is really very well disposed to the Fatherland, and wants to tell everybody what fine work Krupp's are doing.

"While special authorities were investigating the correspondent's credentials, and wiring to Berlin for further information regarding him, every action of the "World" man was being observed through an arrangement of mirrors."

THE KRUPPS AT HOME.

Before leaving Essen the correspondent had the inestimable privilege of seeing the private residence of Mr. and Mrs. Krupp.

"Mrs. Krupp is a devoted German housewife, and both she and her husband love their four children dearly. They can be seen romping about the gardens with the little Krupps nearly every day."

It is doubtful whether the big Press notice given in America to Krupp's will produce the effect desired. One notices that even the "New York World," which prints Mr. Roeder's article, has no use for the Krupp Works.

"When Germany is at peace," says the "World," "this establishment produces and sells munitions of war to every nation on earth wanting them except France. It is the most powerful advocate of war in existence. It conspires for war at home and abroad. Less than two years ago a Krupp employe of importance and several officers of the German army were convicted in the German courts of giving and receiving bribes in the interests of big armaments, and it was proved that agents of Krupp's, in order to sell their guns, had with money treasonably incited the war spirit in France. What would happen to mankind, not yet half free, if one nation always armed to the teeth, possessing the greatest gun-mill and shell-mill on earth, could by cajolery or bluster persuade other nations that similar enterprises on their part were unneutral and unethical?"

And this, of course, is precisely what the Germans here and in Europe are vainly trying to persuade the American Government to do, backing their arguments with the threat that failure to conciliate the Teuton population will mean the certain defeat of Dr. Wilson at the polls next year by the German-American vote.

FIRST WAR MONUMENT.

The first monument to be erected on the battlefield in memory of those who have fallen in the present war is that now being completed at the extreme point reached by General von Kluck's army in the advance on Paris. It stands beside the Meux-Barcy road, near the first graves to be met with in this district. The monument, which is the work of Territorial Engineers, consists of a truncated stone pyramid, bearing the following inscription engraved in red letters on a grey marble slab:—"To the memory of the soldiers of the army of Paris, who fell for their country on the battlefield of Ourcq."—

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

Germany's Devices.

The "Bengalee":—To understand the meaning and inwardness of this German madness which is responsible for the sinking of the "Lusitania," one has only to consider the possibilities of the peace-conference which must sit at the close of this war, to readjust the political relations which it has so violently and widely disturbed. The defeat of Germany is assured. She may prolong the struggle for a few months more and continue to harrass her enemies as she is doing now; but neither her submarines nor her asphyxiating bombs will secure for her any decisive victory over them. She knows it herself. Her very desperation, of which these enormities are a clear sign, prove this. And it is only natural that her statesmen and politicians should be thinking of the possible terms of peace that she will be likely to get from her present enemies. The talk of peace is already in the air. These talks clearly owe their origin to German inspiration or intrigue. This shows that German statesmen have commenced to consider the problems that will face them when the time comes to settle the terms of peace with their enemies. And the most vital of these problems is how to save the territorial integrity of the German Empire, and re-establish the *status quo ante* at the close of this war.

Gokhale: The Man.

"New India":—His last words to his friend, as she was leaving for India last October, were full of mournful presage: "I do not think we shall meet again. If you live, remember your life is dedicated to the service of the country. My work is done." The unveiling of his inner life to a woman, delicately and reverently shown in this little book, is characteristic of a great man of action, of the truly great man, man and woman in one. His men friends know his man's sterner life of activity, but his woman-side, craving for sympathy, for affectionate understanding, turns to his women friends to gain from their love his inspiration and energy for action. They see, with pure longing to help and to console, the pain which he is too proud to show to men, the suffering which is not weakness, but the interminable spring of strength. The mother in them soothes with a touch that heals the wound over which it hovers, and the subtle sex difference, void of sex-passion, brings a balm which removes the smart of outraged dignity. Life's best blessing is, perhaps, such comradeship between those who are strong enough, worthy enough, to know it, an oasis in the arid sand of earth. Happy then is he who, in the midst of the strenuous life of outer labour, finds the "lovely comradeship" shewn in this little book.

The Village Punchayats.

The "Commonweal":—As is universally admitted, the villages have been sadly neglected by the British Rulers and, what is more important, they are responsible for the breaking up of the old system of administration in which the villages got better returns for their taxes. The responsibility of the Government is therefore twofold. They have to undo their own work of the disintegration of village life and, in addition, have to see that the villages enjoy benefits proportionate to the burdens they are asked to bear. The solution is no doubt difficult in some respects, but tackled on lines indicated by popular opinion, the obstacles are not insuperable. But unfortunately the Government of India have not even accepted the urgency for the preliminary reform, the starting of Panchayats. The organisation of these has been left to the will of the provincial administrations, which are not very eager for that reform. In all probability, unless the Government are induced to take a more urgent view of the situation, it will be years before even the Panchayats are established and therefore justice to villages, on lines advocated above, cannot be expected to come in the lifetime of this generation. That is not a prospect which can be tolerated with equanimity, and the popular leaders should therefore lose no time in acquainting the Government with the realities of the situation.

Lord Hardinge.

"The Leader":—We do not know if his Majesty's advisers have realized what great good fortune it has been to Britain and the Empire no less than to India that the most responsible office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India has been held during the past three or four years by so large-hearted, high-minded and tactful a personage as his Excellency Lord Hardinge. Let us go back to the historic day of the Delhi Durbar and the gracious announcement of his Majesty the King-Emperor about the partition of Bengal. They alone will appreciate at its true worth the uncommon courage and equally great sympathy which were required in a statesman in Lord Hardinge's position to take that momentous step of modifying the disastrous Curzon partition, who have not forgotten the unprecedented intensity of feeling and strength of agitation that that operation produced in Bengal, and who further remember that both Lord Morley and Lord Minto felt themselves obliged to treat the blunder as a settled fact. *Secondly*, we would ask attention to the memorable pronouncement at Madras on India's status in the Empire when the whole country and every part of it, the whole of the people and every section of them were almost burning with righteous indignation against the South African atrocities. Neither the Prime Minister nor any other member of his Majesty's Government could have an adequate perception of the magnitude of the service that was then rendered to the Imperial cause by the genius for statesmanship with which his Majesty's representative in India allayed discontent in this country.

NATIONAL MADNESS.

GERMANY SUFFERING FROM PERSECUTION MANIA.

Madness,' in its outward symptoms, is a wrong functioning of the mind. A madman's mind may still be powerful or acute, but he uses its power or its acuteness perversely and not for his own spiritual or material well-being, says "The Times." If he has persecution mania, he makes his reasons for believing that he is persecuted out of little or nothing. He starts with a desire to believe that he is persecuted, a desire which is the result of some physical disorder, and all his mental faculties minister to this desire. They persuade him that he is persecuted, and they suggest to him means by which he can escape persecution, and all the while there is no persecution to escape. Or rather there is that amount of opposition and hostility which every man has to meet in this world; and it may be increased in his case by his behaviour before the world becomes aware that he is mad.

There is of course no sharp division between madness and sanity. We are all apt at times to think that every one is against us, to feel a combined opposition and hostility gathering round us; but our whole mind does not consent to this feeling, and we are frightened into sanity again when we find it functioning perversely. The madman's whole mind does consent to it, and he is frightened, not at his own perversity but at the hostility of the world. He sees a confirmation of the conspiracy against him in every trifle. He has the will to be mad, and that is what makes him mad and distinguishes him from the rest of us who have the will to be sane. This madness of individuals has a physical cause, whatever it may be; and because of its physical cause it is to be distinguished from collective madness; and yet there is a collective madness; with just the same symptoms and the Germans now are suffering from it. They have the will to be mad, as a nation, and by that will they are distinguished from other nations which, in the main, have the will to be sane.

COLLECTIVE MADNESS.

It is because all individuals have the tendency to perverse functioning of the mind that nations can be seized with collective madness. The individual recovers himself and has the will to be sane, just because he is lonely in his perverse functioning. If he is tempted to think that every one is against him, the very thought isolates him and frightens him because of his isolation. But the individual members of a nation can believe that the world is against it without feeling any isolation; rather they are drawn more closely together by their belief and enjoy more keenly their sense of national unity. An individual, too, if he thinks he sees signs of a conspiracy against himself, keeps his suspicions to himself and loses them in intercourse with his fellows. But when a nation sees such signs, the members of it discuss them; and the contagion of suspicion is increased by intercourse. Societies may be formed in a nation to encourage it in its madness; but individuals on the verge of persecution mania do not form leagues with each other, and there is no general consent or approval to confirm them in their mania. Again, if an individual is inclined to exaggerate some natural and right precaution into madness—if he is inclined, for instance, to be a miser, to forget the reasons why he should save in the mere process of saving—then, too, he has the opinion of the world against him, and his tendency may be corrected by a general disapproval. But if a nation falls into this kind of exaggeration there is no one to correct it . . . it is the individual members of the nation whom the madness attacks, and they encourage it in each other by a common approval. So this common approval takes the place of a physical disorder in producing the will to be mad. In collective madness there is no physical disorder, but there is an absence of those inhibitions which prevent the individual from falling into mad habits of thought; and so a nation may fall into such habits, though the individuals of it are sane where the nation itself is not concerned, and though they use all their mental powers sanely enough to prosecute the purposes of their madness.

GERMANS' PERSECUTION MANIA.

The Germans have fallen into mad habits of thought; they have, as a nation, the will to be mad, and they are prosecuting the purposes of their madness with all the sanity which they still possess as individuals. Thus, as a nation, they suffer from persecution mania; they believe that the world is against them, and exaggerate its normal opposition and hostility into a conspiracy. This very exaggeration of theirs has produced opposition and hostility, as it does in the case of individuals. But they, instead of being frightened by their isolation into sanity, have been provoked by it into further insanity. The sane individual, if he finds people dislike him because of his suspicions and exorbitant claims, suppresses his suspicions and abates his claims, but the Germans have encouraged each other to increae both, until they have come to believe that Germany against the world is an inevitable conflict, an Armageddon ordained by God that His will may prevail through a German victory. So the nation for them is a unity which fights, as for a miser man is a being who saves. And as a miser will save without any scruple, so they will fight. They have not the mad notion that fighting is a nation's highest business; and they will prepare for war and wage it with all their individual sanity, but with a national madness which betrays itself in perverse functioning. The most signal example of this is their violation of Belgian neutrality. They supplied themselves with all kinds of plausible reasons why they should violate it, but all the time their real reason was that they knew that it was wrong. The arguments against violation were so strong that no sane nation could have resisted them. They must have known that England would not suffer violation, and that England might well make the difference between victory and defeat. But they persuaded themselves that England would suffer it, and that, if she did not, they would still conquer, because in their national madness they believed that it was a nation's duty to reverse all morality in war, as the miser thinks it is his duty to reverse all morality in saving. In peace you keep your word, in war you break it. That, in its mad simplicity, is the German principle; and they follow it regardless of consequences, just as the miser will die of cold rather than light a fire.

Now, too, they have persuaded themselves that we and the Belgians plotted together to violate Belgian neutrality; but this belief is only a proof of the will to be mad, for they know well enough that our one interest in Belgian neutrality, to say nothing of Belgium's interest in it, is that it should not be violated. Because they themselves have lost all sense of self-interest, they believe that we and Belgium have lost it too. We also violate neutralities merely because, in war, neutralities exist to be violated. To the madman all the world is as mad as himself. If he sees that others are saner, he still keeps some sanity himself and is liable to the influence of theirs. But Germany, as a nation, is thoroughly mad and lives in a mad world in which nations violate their own neutrality because the morals of war reverse those of peace.

A HYPOCHONDRIAC NATION.

The whole nation in its militarism functions perversely. It has the excuse that wars break out and that defect is a great disaster, as the hypochondriac has the excuse that men fall sick and die. But, as the hypochondriac has a morbid interest in doctors and nurses and medicine and operations, as he believes that man's chief concern is with sickness, so the Germans believe that man's chief concern even in peace is with war, and they have a morbid interest in officers and guns and Zeppelins. They abase themselves before their officers, as a hypochondriac will often abase himself before his doctor. To them he is always defending them from defeat, as the doctor to the hypochondriac is always defending him from disease. They are on the look out for threats of war as the hypochondriac is on the look out for draughts; and yet they have, or had, an itching desire for war, as if it were an operation that would make them quite well again, and at the same time would convince them that they really were doing all that they could do for their national health. Zeppelins to them are like a new remedy to the hypochondriac. Their romantic interest in these objects is as unintelligible as his interest in his medicine bottles. To them Count Zeppelin is a doctor with a new cure; and they will continue, no doubt, until the war is over, to believe that the cure is going to work wonders. And as the hypochondriac always despises those who do not trouble much about their health, so they despise any nation whose mind is not fixed upon war. They cannot bear to see another people free of that military atmosphere which they gather about themselves. They like to have the doctor, in the shape of the soldier, always with them, and they like to be always under their doctor's orders. All this discipline and obedience and elaborate foresight would be admirable if they had a high and positive aim. Even the hypochondriac may show his will and his industry in the very intensity of his hypochondria. But all the same his mind is functioning wrongly. He has a wrong object in life; the means to him has become an end; and so it is with the German nation. We do not know whether hypochondriasis was ever cured by a serious illness, but the Germans have now worked themselves into a very serious illness through their hypochondria, and we can only hope, for their sake and our own, that it will cure them.

They fall into national madness more easily than other nations, because of their natural docility. In England and France there are always rebels, who act like the critical faculty in the individual. But the Germans have a passion for unity which we and the French lack; and there is no one among them to warn them that their unity may be mad. The moral of it all is that we should not try to suppress our rebels even when we do not like them. There ought to be some discord and reaction in the nation as in the individual mind. A man needs something in himself to be impatient with himself, and so does a nation. There is no German to tell Germany when she is making a fool of herself, to shout "That way madness lies." If such a German existed, he would be condemned for his insubordination, since they impose military rules upon themselves, and think in military terms on all subjects and in all conditions. To them the universe, including the mind of man, moves at the word of command, and they are so used to obeying it that they do not ask who utters it. But if we are commanded we want to know something about the commander; and this questioning of ours, though it may make us disorderly, does help to keep us sane. Unity is strength, no doubt, but when the strength is the strength of madness it is likely to break itself against a wall of facts.

SHORTAGE OF LABOUR IN GERMANY.

Photo by Underwood and Underwood.

The general mobilization has made an opening for lady barbers. Here is one seen shaving a German officer.

GERMANY'S MACHINE-LIKE OFFICIALI M.

SOME NOTABLE OPINIONS.

In "La Revue," Henri Bergson, writing on the war, points out that Germany previous to 1870 was a country given to poetry, art and metaphysics, made for thought and dreams, and without a sense of realities, but that in time she would have awakened from this dreamy state and that gradually and naturally good administration and a closer union between the confederate States would have come about. However, Germany was not permitted to work out her own salvation in this peaceful manner. Prussia intervened with her machine-like officialism, and Germany had to choose whether she should copy her and become a machine, or continue on the way she was going. Bismarck decided for her. He saw that the one way to force the rest of Germany to follow in the wake of Prussia was to engage them in a common hatred and a common victory; this was provided by the war of 1870, and, taking advantage of the victory, Bismarck bound Germany close to Prussia, and from that time onwards they were one.

Following on the war German commercial enterprises flourished extraordinarily, and this to the people seemed in some way an indication that they were the chosen people of the future, and with this idea in their minds they prepared accordingly. In the nineteenth century mechanical science came to its own, and Germany made full use of it in her huge industries; and not content with this she proceeded to form herself, her people and her government on the same lines, so that on the outbreak of the present war Germany was one vast machine from her commerce down to the children attending school.

M. Bergson thinks that had Germany managed to crush the Allies in the first months of the war, as she had hoped, this vast machine would have justified its existence; whereas, as things stand to-day, the machine is wearing out as machines do when exposed to too-long-continued strain, and moreover, it is opposed to an army composed of men fighting for freedom and to right a grievous wrong. Under these circumstances he thinks there can be but little doubt as to the issue.

In the same number M. G. Bonet-Maury, writing on Dutch neutrality, thinks that the Allies' Press has been too hard on Holland, accusing her of letting through supplies to Germany and of a distinct partiality for that country. He points out that the only time that Dutch territory was violated by Germany, when shots were fired by the Dutch on the invaders. As to the more serious question of supplying Germany with food, the writer explains that at the outbreak of war many merchantmen were already bound for Germany laden with contraband articles, and in many cases on their arrival in European waters were still ignorant of the fact that war had broken out. He also explains that the difficulty is to distinguish between the articles that are contraband and the conditional contraband. But everything that the Dutch Government can do is being done to prevent any act being committed contrary to the strictest neutrality.

THEIR HEREDITARY FOE.

M. Bonet-Maury is assured that Dutch sympathy is with the Allies, but, as he says, the position of Holland between her eastern neighbour whose promises even when friendly are to be feared, and her neighbour on the west, whose cruisers interfere sadly with her commerce, is not a comfortable one.

Writing on the war as seen from Rome, M. d'Albola sheds a very interesting light on the fluctuations of Italian sympathies during the last seven months. At the outbreak of war the vast majority of Italians feared that they might be called upon to join forces with Austria, their hereditary foe; therefore the announcement of neutrality came as a huge relief. From the very first the sympathies of the people have been with the Allies and, stirred up to the highest enthusiasm by the heroic defence of Liege, it only required a startling victory of the Allies for Italy to have joined them; but then followed the tragic retreat on Paris, which carried with it the resultant drop in the Italian enthusiasm—which, however, revived with the battle of the Marne. Since that time affairs have remained more or less quiet, with perhaps a majority in favour of neutrality, for it is brought home to everyone what a war means.

Speaking of the general Italian opinion, M. d'Albola says it is briefly this: The Italians feel that in maintaining the strictest neutrality they have already been of the greatest service to France, and that people are too apt to forget the fact, when urging Italy to enter in on the side of the Allies, that the Triple Alliance is still in existence, and that Italy was only acting in the spirit of the letter of the Treaty which permitted her to remain neutral. The Alliance is weakened, and in all probability will be broken, but for the moment it is still there, and those who desire an immediate participation by Italy are too impatient.

M. MARCEL PREVOST'S ADVICE.

M. Marcel Prevost, in "La Revue de Paris," writes a letter to one Theophile, a pessimist of whom we have many prototypes in this country, and for all who suffer from this particular disease, for such it is, I recommend them to read M. Marcel Prevost's letter.

Theophile is a well-to-do man, fond of his comforts and his cuisine, and in time of peace depresses you with forebodings of calamity, and, having prophesied the war for twenty years, is elated when his prophesy comes true. Too old for the army, he refuses to undertake some service at home which would free another man to join, for that would curtail his liberty. He is one of the first to leave Paris on the approach of the enemy, as usual foretelling disaster—"everything is at an end; Paris is doomed," &c. When the tide rolls back again he is aggrieved, for does this not show him a false prophet? Later he returns to Paris and spends his time damping the hopes of those who foretell victory for our arms; he invariably doubts the official communiqués of the French, but shows a childlike credulity where news from Germany is concerned.

Have we not in England met many of his stamp? These should follow M. Marcel Prevost's advice to Theophile: Do something for your country, however small and insignificant, and that will clear away that pessimism which is a curse to yourself and your friends, and try and emulate the French soldier who when mortally wounded said: "I am finished, but long live France!"

OFFER TO ADMIRAL JELLICOE.

The men in the Grand Fleet do not seem to be altogether without society. A warship in the Dardanelles has a valued pet in an Irish hog, who makes angry grunts if he does not get oranges at dinner. Mr. Arthur Playfair recently offered a big bull dog to Admiral Jellicoe, and here is the Admiral's reply:—"My Dear Mr. Playfair,—I really don't know how to thank you for the most kind and most generous offer you make. It is one I should like to accept most gladly. There is, however, one little 'snag.' The ship's company has a dog on board now, a mongrel of sorts, and I am not sure what reception he would meet with at the hands of the bulldog. The mongrel is of a somewhat aggressive nature. I know the men would feel it a good deal were the bulldog to chew him up; so I am writing to ask if you can give me an idea of the latter's character. Is he good-tempered And do you think he would 'square yards' with his shipmate?"

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EAST AFRICA.

GERMAN VERSION OF THE OPERATIONS.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam in a message dated April 18, gives the text of a Berlin telegram containing the German version of the operations in East Africa. The telegram states:—According to official news from German East Africa, strong enemy forces were beaten in a two days' battle on January 18-19 near Jassin The enemy lost some 200 killed. Four companies were captured, and the total losses of the enemy were about 700 men, 350 rifles, one machine gun, and 60,000 rounds of ammunition. The German losses were seven officers and eleven men killed, twelve officers, two staff surgeons, and 22 men wounded, and two men missing.

The Isle of Mafia (north of the mouth of the Rufiji river) was occupied by the British on January 10-11.

On January 17 the detachment holding the port of Shirati had a successful encounter with the enemy, the latter's losses being four Europeans and two Ascaris killed, and nine Europeans and an unknown number of Ascaris wounded.

On January 22 the British light cruiser Astræa bombarded the Customs house on the Isle of Kwale (north of Mafia Island), and on February 1 the town of Kiwinje without doing any damage.

On February 6 the cruiser bombarded Kissiwani. The steamer Adjutant, which had previously been captured by the British after heavy fighting, was rendered incapable of further action when reconnoiting on February 6, at the mouth of the Rufiji river, where she ran away. The crew, consisting of one officer, 21 men, and two lascars, were taken prisoners, and one man was killed and another severely wounded, while on the German side there were no losses, in spite of a severe bombardment by the British light cruiser Hyacinth.

At Kirfurbira a British detachment of forty men was surprised by the Germans. The British retreated after losing seventeen dead, among them five Indians. There were no German losses. The British evacuated Bomachitati.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, BANGALORE.

The fifth annual report of the Council of the Indian Institute of Science submitted to the Viceroy as patron recites among other things that in August 1912, the auditor brought to the notice of the Council that in connection with the erection of the institute building, the estimates have been greatly exceeded, and that the Council stood committed to expenditure which was much beyond its visible resources. A detailed enquiry followed, and at a meeting held on August 26th and 27th the Council resolved to request the director to furnish an explanation regarding certain matters at the same time to acquaint the patron with the situation which had arisen The director who was then on leave immediately returned to India, and having appealed to the patron, declined to discuss matters with the Council in December. Difficulties arose in the institute with the students of the applied chemistry department who were dissatisfied with the arrangements made for their work. The Council requested that this question, as well as other difficulties, might be referred to a committee of enquiry which the patron had decided to appoint. The report of the committee of enquiry has not been published.

In accordance with suggestions made by the patron arrangements have been come to with Dr. Travers and Prof. Rudolf, under which they have both retired. A note on the finances of the institute was prepared, and submitted to the Committee of enquiry, with a request that they would ask the Government of India to make a grant of 5 lakhs to the institute to enable the programme of the building work to be carried out as originally contemplated. The Government of India have made a grant of 4 lakhs to the Institute.—"The Collegian."

GERMANY AND FAMINE.

Victor Boret gives his opinion very frankly, in "La Nouvelle Revue," on the subject of Germany and famine. He discourages those who are building cheerfully on the probability of Germany soon giving in owing to the shortage of food. He reminds us that Germany has the great advantage of being intact within her own frontiers, for the slight encroachments of the French in Alsace-Lorraine and of the Russians in Eastern Prussia count for little. People in Germany will never believe that Germany is defeated until her frontiers are crossed.

M. Boret believes that with care Germany can manage her food supply so as to keep going until the next harvest; it will mean going without luxuries, but it is possible. Taking last year's harvest, which was inferior to other years, and adding to this the few imports that have been smuggled in, and the extra cereals that have been cultivated since the beginning of war, there is yet a deficit of 15 per cent., and it is to meet this that Germany will find the difficulty. The Government has already taken over the supply of cereals and will shortly take over the potatoes; every town of a certain size is forming its stores of meat, which will be issued to the people by the municipality.

M. Boret thinks that it showed a want of foresight on the part of Germany when, at the commencement of hostilities, she boasted that she would never know food shortage, for this made the people less economical than would otherwise have been the case, and has brought about the necessity for the stern measures soon to be enforced.

—A largge number of artists and literary men not eligible for active service are acting as hospital orderlies in France. Mr. John Masefield is now there, and Mr. Edward Garnett recently returned from France after fulfilling these duties. Mr. A. M. Hind, of the British Mesuem Print-Room, is a Lieutenant in the Army Service Corps on transport service in France Mr. A. A. Milne ("A. A. M." of "Punch") is in training with his Battalion in the Isle of Wight.

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THE GERMAN DILEMMA.

WHAT THE GREAT GENERAL STAFF WILL DO.

In the early part of the war I ventured on the pronouncement that Germany was not entitled to be called a great nation, and that if the adjective was applied to her, there was no adjective left for some nation as France, writes Mr. Arnold Bennett in the "Daily News and Leader." The other day I found in a French paper two quotations which showed me my singular mildness.

The first is from Schopenhauer whose shrewdness cannot be impugned: "In prevision of my death, I make this confession—that I despise the German nation for its infinite stupidity and folly, and that I blush to belong to it."

The second is from Velleius Paterculus, certainly not a great writer, but an administrator who had very considerable first-hand knowledge of the Germans. Paterculus said: "The character of the Germans shows a terrible mixture of ferocity and rascality. They are a people born for lying; it is necessary to have experienced it in order to believe it."

Nineteen hundred years have passed since Paterculus, and now the whole world can believe because it has experienced. And the corollary is that despite electricity and universities, the characteristics of nations change no more quickly than the characteristics of plants.

SOME TEUTONIC FEATS.

The chief concomitants of folly and stupidity are maladroitness, gullibility, swagger, and lack of imaginaion—and it may be said also that these go generally with brutal ferocity. The fact that Germany, having learnt no wisdom during the war, is behaving now as she did at the beginning, only perhaps worse, is a transcendant proof of the adage that you cannot cure a fool. The methods of Mr. Bernstorff and Mr. Dernburg persist, because no person of sufficient authority in Germany has been capable of perceiving that these ardent patriots are doing for Germany what drink is doing for Britain —that is, helping her enemies. The astounding clumsiness of Germans in any matter requiring tact and good manners and expertness in ambiguity is deliciously exemplified daily, and with such ingenuousness that it is impossible to be angry. The most precious human products of Germany are tainted with the fatal defect. Herr Ballin, the St. George of German commercialism, now says that the war is all England's fault. He could not have forgotten that a few months ago he said that the war was all Russia's fault. Either he hoped that we should forget it, or he felt reasonably sure that we should not detect the slight discrepancy between the two statements. When cornered, he had not even the sense to hold his tongue and cut the loss, as all clever dialecticians and diplomatists do—he must needs ornament the fiasco with mumbling fatuities of exculpation. And this is Herr Ballin—when it comes to the point! If the incident were solitary one might ignore it, but it is typical of hundreds of incidents, and not worse than scores. Nothing in the conduct of the Allied Powers and their principal citizens even distantly approaches these Teutonic feats of stupidity, unless it be the British censorship.

"BLUSTER AND SWAGGER."

Again, the German gullibility has not decreased. The Germans were certain of Paris, they were certain of Warsaw, they were certain of Ypres, they were certain of Calais, they were certain of their zeppelins, they were certain of their submarines. On all these matters they utterly believed tales which were grotesquely contrary to fact. And when I say the Germans I mean not merely the masses but the Herr Ballins of the community. And their gullibility is invulnerable. Only a fortnight since all Germany was ecstatic over 350 German submarines, and a member of the Reichstag and an ex-professor of renown said: "I shall not fail to go to church next Sunday to thank God. He allowed me to get out of doomed England before the starvation began." Always the conviction that God specialises in German advancement! The bluster and swagger has scarcely yet begun to diminish.

Perhaps more serious, for the Germans, than any of the above defects, is that German lack of imagination which renders them incapable of putting themselves in the place of other nations. Thus their arguments to the United States about the supply of munitions. Thus their whining about the British blockade while they themselves are blockading Russia to the limit of their power. Thus their silly cry that Belgium abandoned her neutrality because the took measures to maintain her neutrality. Thus their equally silly cry that British merchant ships merit destruction because they do their best to avoid it. Thus the complaint of the Prussian officer, after Neuve Chapelle, that our artillery work was not fair fighting, but murder.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE ENEMY.

The point is that the Germans talk in this way simply because they cannot see that it makes them profoundly ridiculous. No other nation is so absurd, and no other nation indulges in such infantile imbecilities as the organised use of catchwords of hatred. In regard to lying and rascality it would be otioso now to recount again the catalogue of German achievements in these departments. The world is a little tired of the sound of them. Similarly with brutality. But one may note that the last abject baseness of a brutal coward—cruelty to prisoners of war—has now been officially proved. Also it should be recalled that of late the French have found German guns, and the English have seen German non-commissioned officers persuading their men to charge by means of a whip from behind.

These are the people, and this is the system, that we have to beat. I do not minimise the immensity of the effort required to beat them; I do not hide from myself the fact that in six months our visible progress has been just about nil. But I am as certain that we shall beat them as I am of the principles of geometry and logic. If we did not beat them the age of miracles would have arrived. In the final result, stupidity and lack of imagination, whether they are organised or not, must meet with the natural and inevitable reward of stupidity and lack of imagination. I don't want to be told that we also exhibit stupidity and lack of imagination. Of course we do—but appreciably less. Nor do I want to be told that Germany has put up a great fight. Of course she has put up a great fight. But it has not been quite great enough.

It may be argued that the German system has worked, and is still working. But the supreme defect of the German system takes some time to become disastrous. That defect is that the system makes no provision for leadership. Discipline is a fine thing—the French acquired it in six weeks—but it is useless unless it is politically led, and an excess of the disciplinary spirit necessarily precludes a supply of genuine leaders. There is no place for a great man in the hierarchy of Germany. If a young man proves obstinate in greatness he is made futile, for the reason that he is obnoxious to the system; and as the morbid craving for organisation and discipline has increased in Germany so in proportion has the prevalence of genius decreased, until now the populace is reduced to worshipping—von Hindenberg. While I doubt whether in the last thirty years Germany has done great things, I am very ready to admit that she has done big t'ings. But these big things have been accomplished at the expense of the finest human qualities, and the price of them will have to be paid.

THE WAR-MACHINE.

The interesting question is: How long will the German system continue to work, that is to say, how long will the entire machine hold together? Will the machine be as cohesive in misfortune as it has been in the inordinate day of its blustering? In misfortune it will have nothing to rely on but discipline; for it can count on neither genius nor plain commonsense. Discipline may outlive every disaster in the army, where brutality is the very life of the machine, and as normal as daylight. But the use of chains and whips, and in the navy of the cat-o'-nine-tails, will probably not conduce to the best sort of resistance in a tight place; and it is very difficult indeed to credit that the machine organised for rapid victory, and depending for its moral on the prestige of its tyrannic masters in the eyes of its slaves, will function satisfactorily when the hard fact of a general retreat has destroyed that prestige.

So far as the civilian part of the machine is concerned, there is no doubt that the concentration of thought and effort on the war, to the neglect of all else, is producing the effect which it was bound to produce. The nation is deteriorating, and Germans themselves are saying so. A German educational expert, for example, has observed that in the juvenile Court at Munich the number of criminals has increased fourfold in 1915. A similar deterioration may be noticed passing, if the popular Press gives any index of the state of the country. Nearly every moral defect has been intensified during the war.

GROWING DISSATISFACTION.

Again, there has been heard neither in Britain nor in France the slightest note of civilian dissatisfaction with the army. But the same cannot be said of Germany. We expected that Bavaria would be the first to be restive, and Bavaria is the first. So much so, that the Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria has had himself interviewed on the matter, in order to reprove civilian Bavarians for not sharing his expressed belief that the position is all that it ought to be, and for having so quickly exhausted their stock of patience. That such an interview should have appeared in such a paper as the "Hamburger Fremdenblatt" is an omen of which the significance should not be exaggerated, though decidedly it should not be ignored.

More important is the communication of Dr. Marion Phillips to "The Nation" about the international women's conference which occurred recently in Holland, and at which she was apparently present. Germany sent eight delagates, and some of them were officially representative of Socialist parties. As women have no separate organisations in German Socialism, and as the central executive of the Socialist party declined to authorise women to attend the conference, some of the delegates could not obtain official credentials. It seems certain that the women Socialists are in revolt against the party officials, and that they believe the rank-and-file to be with them against the officials. In Pomerania all the women Socialists have formally left the party.

Dr. Phillips explicitly confirms and amplifies the meagre report of a spontaneous anti-war demonstration by women at Berlin on March 18. Further, the women Socialists appear to have pledged themselves to a propaganda in favour of a peace which should include "expiation of the wrong done to Belgium;" which in itself is extremely remarkable in a country of the characteristics of Germany, and quite at variance with the oft-spun yarn that the women are more bellicose than the men. On the declaration of war, the Government cleverly ran away with the Social Democrats, who constitute the most numerous party in the State, and unless human nature has completely changed the Government will not be able to count upon the out-and-out loyalty of that party when the pinch comes.

THE GERMAN PROGRAM.

The wisest men on the German Great General Staff must by this time have given up hope of victory. If they understand nothing else, they understand war, and they must have noticed, were it only casually, that in numbers, guns, munitions, and brains, they are slowly being surpassed. And eternal boasting and the reiteration of the lie that they did not want war must inevitably be disintegrating their fortitude. The political conduct of the real rulers, who are of course the heads of the army, has for many years past proved that they at once fear and despise the proletariat. What the proletariat thinks of the rulers we know by the full printed records of German Parliamentary life and of secret intrigue. The Great General Staff has nothing to fall back upon when its armies turn ever so little back towards Berlin. Its armies must and will so turn. Even if they should not, the British Navy (more dreaded than all the Allied armies put together) is slowly stiffling the commercial life of the nation, and nothing German can relieve that pressure.

What, then, will the Great General Staff do? Its program can be predicted with certainty. It will intrigue for peace. Tremendous efforts will be made to bring about a peace which excludes the restoration and compensation of martyrised lands, which excludes the heavy financial pnishment of Germany for her stupid outrages, and which excludes the drawing of the fangs of the German military caste by means of a European concordat against war.

And let us not forget it.

HENRY JAMES'S PROTEST.

AMERICANS WARNED AGAINST GERMAN AGGRANDISEMENT.

Mr. Henry James, the novelist, has at last allowed himself to be interviewed. The lucky journalist was Mr. Preston Lockwood, of the "New York Times," to whom Mr. James made this fine protest against Germany's action:—

"Personally I feel so strongly on everthing that the war has brought into question for the Anglo-Saxon peoples that humorous detachment or any other thinness or tepidity of mind on the subject affects me as vulgar impiety, not to say as rank blasphemy; our whole race tension became for me a sublimely conscious thing from the moment Germany flung at us all her explanation of her pounce upon Belgium for massacre and ravage in the form of the most insolent, 'Because I choose to damn you all!' recorded in history.

"The pretention to smashing world rule by a single people, in virtue of a monopoly of every title, every gift, and every right, ought perhaps to confound us more by its grotesqueness than to alarm us by its energy; but never do cherished possessions, whether of the hand or of the spirit, become so dear to us as when overshadowed by vociferous aggression," continued Mr. James.

"How can one help seeing that such aggression, if hideously successful in Europe, would with as little loss of time as possible, proceed to apply itself to the American side of the world, and how can one, therefore, not feel that the Allies are fighting to the death for the soul and the purpose and the future that are in us, for the defence of every ideal that has most guided our growth and that most assures our unity?

"Of course, since you ask me, my many years of exhibited attachment to the conditions of French and of English life, with whatever fond play of reflection and reaction may have been involved in it, make it inevitable that these countries should peculiarly appeal to me at the hour of their peril their need, and their heroism, and I am glad to declare that, though I had supposed I knew what that attachment was, I find I have any number of things more to learn about it.

"English life, wound up to the heroic pitch, is at present most immediately before me, and I can scarcely tell you what a privilege I feel it to share the inspiration and see further revealed the character of this decent and dauntless people."

SINGAPORE RIOT.

REPORTS AS TO MESSAGES TO THE EMDEN.

In the House of Commons on April 21 Mr. Harcourt (Secretary for the Colonies) stated, in reply to Mr. Stewart (U. Wirral), that the number of British subjects killed in the recent riot at Singapore was 35. He had no information as to the limitation of cheques drawn by German prisoners on their bank accounts; but there was no indication in the reports received that the mutineers had been provided with funds from any source. Seventeen German prisoners had escaped, of whom six had been reported captured. He had no knowledge that any of the escaped prisoners had previously been proved guilty of sending wireless messages to the Emden. German firms in Singapore had only been allowed to sell old stocks and collect debts under supervision, and prior to the riot all Germans had either been interned or deported.

Mr. Stewart.—Can the right hon. gentleman say whether one of the escaped prisoners had communicated with the Emden?

Mr. Harcourt.—No; I looked very carefully into the matter, and I have no information that any of the prisoners had communicated with the Emden. I think that probably there has been a misunderstanding. There were three or four prisoners there who had been, before its destruction, of the crew of the Emden.

Children make faces when you suggest castor oil or pills. No wonder. So would you. Why not give them Kasagra, the palatable laxative? So good, they'll want more.. D 7

DAINTY TOILET SERVICES.

Below are illustrated some of this season's new shapes. Colours are now in soft furnishing tones and are produced to match the bedroom draperies.

The "CELTIC" patent deep non-splash basin, Jug of large capacity, Cream ground with flowers in Pink, Blue, or Green.
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Price for 5 piece set Rs. 5-8.

The "PERSIAN" Toilet Service, new deep non-splash basin, soft toned, colours of Reseda and Powder blue.
Price for 5 piece set Rs. 9-8.

The "EXCELSIOR," a particularly good value, Cream body, Design in Pink, Blue or Green.
Price for 5 piece set Rs. 5-12.

The "WHEAT" all white Service plain Ironstone ware, exceptionally strong.
Price for 5 piece Service Rs. 6-8.

The "POPPYWHEAT" Service, an entirely newstyle which is becoming very popular, large Jug, deep non-spash basin, Cream ground with decoration in Light Green, Dark Green or in Brown.
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The "IMPERIAL" Art Toilet Service, body Cream with Colours shaded to the edges, soft tones of light Blue or Art Green.
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THE MANAGER

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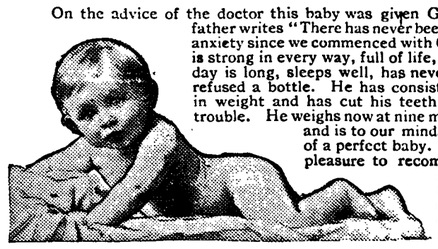

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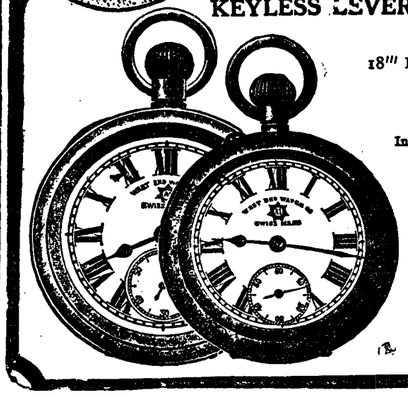

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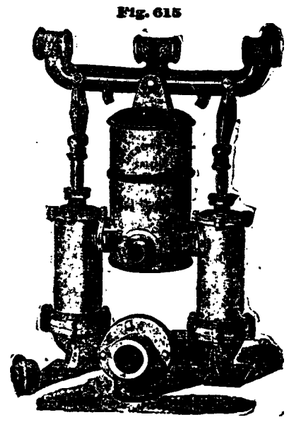

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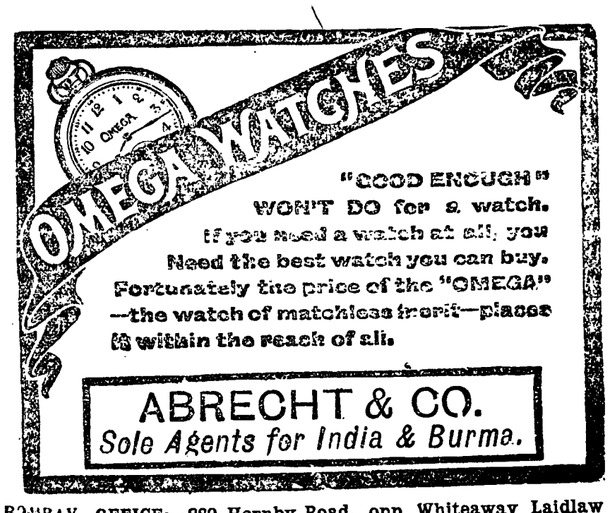
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